The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,092 NEW SERIES — BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE S. S. "VICTORIA," 6,500 tons, Captain G. F CATES, taking the homeward Bombay mail of the 11th November, will proceed to London calling at Naples.

For further particulars apply to

The SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. Company.

Bombay, August 24, 1887.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
*L MASSILIA	3908	1000	S. D. Shallard	6th Sept.
M ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	13th "
				FRIDAY.
*L VALETTA	4911	1000	I. Orman	23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2739	500	R. Haselwood	30th "
*L BALLAARAT.	4752	900	P. S Tomlin	7th Oct.
M AUSTRALIA...	3664	600	W. J. Nantes	14th "
*L SHANNON ...	4189	800	J. S. Murray	21st "
—NATHAY	2983	500	M. de Horne	28th "
*L ROME	5013	1000	W. Barratt	4th Nov.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the other, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Paranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
HYDASPES ..	2984	500	E. Crew	2nd Sept.
VERONA.....	3116	600	F. Speck	16th "
ANCONA.....	3128	600	J. P. Hassall	30th "
MALWA.....	2939	2500	G. W. Atkinson	11th Oct.
RAVENNA ..	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	28th "
MIRZAPORE..	3887	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Aug. 21, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO...	5,000	800	.....10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE ..	5,000	800	.....1st Oct.	20th "
MANILLA.....	5,000	800	.....20th "	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	.....1st Nov.	1st Jan '88.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA.....	4,000.....	17th September.
BISAGNO	4,000.....	15th October.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agent's

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 29, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
*L'ISTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	7th Sept.
IM. PERATOR(new)	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	650	7th Oct.
AM. HITRITE	L. Lemessich ..	4,600	650	7th Nov.
TITA. IA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	7th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P. To sail 1887.
AMPHITRITE..	L. Lemessich	4,600 650 14th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Aug. 21, 1887.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

KEMP & Co.'s
NEW CATALOGUES
AND
PRICE LISTS
COPIOUSLY ILLUSTRATED,
FORWARDED POST-FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE WHOLESALE, comprising:—Drugs, Surgical Instruments, Spray Apparatus, Galvanic Apparatus, Veterinary Instruments, &c

THE GENERAL, comprising:—Special Select Remedies, Medical Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Requisites, Medicine Chests, Wines, Spirits, Aerated Waters, Mineral Waters, Foods, Druggists' Sundries, &c.

THE CHEMICAL, comprising:—Chemical, Physical, and Photographic Apparatus

MICROSCOPES and Microscopic Apparatus.

PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST, very full and complete.

WINE LIST, comprising:—Wines, Spirits, Cheroots, Cigars, Cigarettes, Aerated Waters, &c.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th September 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandevie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 5th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 7th September, at 6 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th September, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Sep. 3, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India, to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 900 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOLERA BELTS.

	Rs.	a.
Gents' Fine White ..... each from	2	0
" Superfine Scarlet... "	3	4
Ladies' Fine White ..... each	2	0
" Superfine Scarlet..... "	3	0

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHOLERA, DYSENTARY, AND DIARRHŒA.

AS domestic safeguards, especially in households beyond the reach of prompt medical aid, the experience of a long series of years has proved the superiority of the following remedies:—

TREACHER'S
ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE
(Astringent, Anodyne, and Anti-Spasmodic)

In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.

Per bottle Re. 0-12 and Re. 1-4 cash.

TREACHER'S
CHOLERA TINCTURE.

A safe remedy in a highly concentrated and portable form.

Per bottle Re. 1-12 cash.

TREACHER'S
INDIAN BAEL PREPARATIONS.

FLUID EXTRACT. Bottles, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 | PRESERVE. Jars, Re. 1-4 cash.

Dr. LEITH'S
CHOLERA MIXTURE,

As prepared by TREACHER and Co. (Limited) according to Dr. Leith's Original Prescriptions. Full Directions in English, Marathi and Guzerati on each bottle.

In bottles with opium. Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4
" without opium. Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-8

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

PREPARED with the Finest Trichinopoly Tobacco, Selected Specially for us, and have a Superb Flavour and Aroma, they are easy to draw and are unsurpassed by any in the Market.

	Rs.	as.
Cheroots, Nobles, per box of 100.....	2	0
" Dawsons, No. 1, per box of 100.....	2	0
" Selected Mess, per box of 100	2	0
Cigars, Kemp's Special, per box of 100	2	0
" Kemp's No. 1, per box of 100	2	8
" Kemp's Regalias, per box of 100	2	8
" No. 1 Java Gems, per box of 100	3	12
" " 2 Java Gems, per box of 100	3	4
" " 3 Java Gems, per box of 100	3	0

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA BOUQUET.

A DELICATE ESSENCE, Extracted from the Sweetest Scented Flowers of the East, Æsthetically Blended.

Per bottle Rs. 2. Per box of 2 bottles Rs. 3-8.

NEW MOWN HAY.

THE familiar Scents wafted from England's fields, caught, concentrated and bottled, expressly for the handkerchief.

Per bottle Rs. 2. Per box of 2 bottles Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld.

KEMP'S
STANDARD
ÆRATED WATERS.

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED for their

PURITY AND BRISKNESS.

Orders for 2 dozen and upwards delivered free of cooly hire in Bombay.

	Rs.	as.	
Soda Water, &c. ...	0	12	per doz.
Lemonade, Tonic, &c. ...	1	0	"

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 10. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

MESSRS. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the LEADING CHAMPAGNE HOUSES is thoroughly established in every market in the world. Their "INDIA BRAND" Champagne, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly one of the BEST Wines of its class imported into India.

This Wine was drunk at several of the banquets given in honour of His Excellency Lord Dufferin when on tour in November last.

Price per dozen Quarts, Rs. 54-0; Pints, Rs. 29-8.

The following well-known Champagnes are also kept in stock:—

	Cash Prices, per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.	Pints. Rs.	a.
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE	62	0	34	0
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s FINEST DRY...	54	0	29	8
Do. do RESERVE CUVEE	60	0	33	0
ROEDERER'S	63	0	...	
SAUMER, SUPERIOR SPARKLING	29	0	17	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HELMETS AND SUN HATS.
THORPE AND CO.

GENTLEMEN'S

ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splendid protcetion.	18 8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection	18 8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT Drab Felt HELMET, felt under brim, well ventilated, good, strong, and lasting	10 8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB HELMET with BULGE, extra wide brim...	13 8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," a useful sun-hat	9 8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection	17 8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT White Drill Shooting Hat, body of cork and felt, really good and useful	13 8
ELLWOOD'S TAN HUNTING, as above	13 8
ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill	13 8
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Doeskin	20 0
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab and Fawn, latest shapes ...	14 8

LADIES'

CANTON DRAB FELT, similar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection	8 8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTON, fine Felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	12 8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB FELT HELMET, the new Shape, Well Ventilated and light lined Silk, and Velvet pad	13 8
ELLWOOD'S HELMET, covered fine White Drill, splendid protection, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	15 8
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab, and Fawn...	14 8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.
PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water } 12 annas per doz.
Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade } Re. 1 per doz.
Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water } Re. 1 Per doz.

Gingerale, Re. 1-8 per doz. Raspberryade, Re. 1 per doz.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS) BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.
SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ...Rs.	450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame .. .. "	550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses. THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... "	675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... "	675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves .. "	775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... "	875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... ... "	1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... "	1,350

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SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera, and complaints of a like nature, whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence. In Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzeratee, and Urdu on each phial.

Per phial, Re. 1; Per dozen, Rs. 10.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.
NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower.
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PURE INDIAN (KANGRA) VALLEY TEAS.
MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH CLASS TEAS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from COL. HAWES' Plantation) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable Selection of the Best and Cheapest KANGRA VALLEY TEA, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real luxury to every Tea-drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our TEAS have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of Aroma.

REDUCED PRICES.—Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine, Rs. 1-10 per lb.; Unsorted Orange Pekoe, Pekoe and Combination, Rs. 1-6; Pekoe Souchong, Rs. 1-4; Eureka Mixture and Souchong, Rs. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, Rs. 1; Congou, As. 14; Superfine Bohea, As. 12; Broken Tea and Dust, As. 9.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HERMITAGE
A VERY CHOICE AUSTRALIAN WINE, between a Burgundy and a Claret, Rs. 19 per doz.

ESTABLISHMENTS.
POONA—Camp and City.
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SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

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Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
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. ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
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T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Rahtjen's Composition for Ship's Bottom.

Hartmann's Anti-Corrosive Paint.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, &c.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on THURSDAY next, the 8th instant, at 11-30 a.m., by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, for the SUPPLY of STRAW and POTATOES, required for Karachee and Hyderabad, as per Schedule Nos. 32 and 43, respectively. Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.

J. L. FAGAN, Lt.-Col.,
for Comt. Storekeeper-General.
Comt. Storekeeper-Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1887.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 11-30 a.m., by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, for the SUPPLY of WHEAT required for Poona, as per Schedule No. 46. Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.

JOHN HIBBERT, Lt.-Col.,
Comt. Storekeeper-General.
Comt. Storekeeper-Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1887.

FOR SALE!
THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile Strength about 540lbs. square inch. Crushing Strength about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.

WARDEN & Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.

WARDEN AND Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government and all leading Engineers for their Durability, Elegance, and Cheapness. Any roof covered with these Tiles is Cool and Waterproof. Being made by trained Europeans, their Excellence is unimpeachable. Tiles sent DIRECT from the Factory to any Seaport Town at favourable rate for freights, &c.

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
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GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30 June and 31 December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 32, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th September, at 1 p.m., for the disposal of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts, together with the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram as a Director, vice Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, deceased.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5. And such other business as the Chairman may bring forward.

BENN ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
OF
PAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to English and Foreign Papers and Periodicals are requested to wait till Messrs. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE and Co's. Monster Revised and Enlarged PRICE LIST is published.

The List is in preparation, and will be shortly out. Owing to improvement in Exchange Messrs. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co. have been able to greatly reduce their Rates of Subscription. Messrs. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co. take this opportunity to tender their sincerest thanks to their Patrons, Constituents, and the Reading Public in general for the support and patronage they have accorded them, and hope the same will be continued hereafter.

They have also very great pleasure to announce that since the Firm came in the hands of the present Proprietors the number of Subscribers has trebled within very short period, and the old Constituents of the Firm while trading under the name of Chesson and Woodhall have returned on account of the despatch and punctuality with which they execute Orders.

They also beg to assure the Public that they will spare no time, money and efforts to attend to the wants, convenience, and entertainment of the reading public in India.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE STUDENT'S FRIEND.

THE CHEAPEST and acknowledged on all hands to be the best MONTHLY EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL of its kind in India. Every number is brimful of interesting matter. It has had many imitation, but it may fairly be said that it holds its own for originality. No effort is spared to keep up the high standard which the journal has already maintained.

Annual Subscription.
Post free Rs. 1-4-0 only.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS
BY TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Fun.	Punch.
Graphic.	Queen and Ladies' News.
Home News.	Reynold's Weekly Newspaper.
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Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.	Sporting Times.
Overland Mail.	Tit Bits.
Penny Illustrated Paper.	Truth.
Pictorial World.	Weekly Despatch.
Public Opinion.	Weekly Freeman.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A FURTHER PARCEL
OF THE CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS,
FREE DRAUGHT, IMPROVED SHAPE, SPLENDID CONDITION.

POSSESSING the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNAH, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar, particularly during the present damp season.

		Box of 1,000		100.	
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS,"..	Rs. 30	Rs.	3	8
Do.	"TRABUCOS,"....	35	,,	4	0
Do.	"ROYALS,"......	40	,,	4	8

Not to be comfounded with so-called Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL "Flor de Javas."

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF LARGE CAST IRON BROKEN PIPES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on account of the concerned, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., at the metal mart, Parel Road, Byculla, the following cracked and broken C. I. pipes, landed ex s.s. "Goldsbro," marked C. G. & Co. 176 C. I. pipes 6 to 15 inch dia, 9 feet long; I. C. I. pipe 2 inch, 6 feet long, and 3 C. I. junction pipes.

SALE OF NINE BUNDLES WOOLLEN PERSIAN CARPETS.

On FRIDAY the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, Fort, by order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Mula Abdool Kurim Laray and another, adjudged Insolvents, nine bundles woollen Persian carpets.

UNRIVALLED OPPORTUNITY.

SALE of remaining 6 desirable plots of Land on Queen's Road (between Nakoda's bungalow and the French Bridge Road) Chowpatty.

Unless previously disposed of by private contracts, the undersigned will resume or put up for sale on SATURDAY, the 10th Sept., at 4 p. m., on the spot, six pieces of land admeasuring from 157 to 364 square yards each. The land faces the sea and is admirably suited for building small elegant houses.

Nos.	Yards.	Nos.	Yards.	Nos.	Yards.
3	157	7	237	9	3·9¼
6	204¼	8	266	10	364

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, at No. 7, Rampart Row, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, Sept. 5, 1887.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT GROUND.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the owner, the following piece of vacant ground on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of September, 1887, sale to commence at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Government land situate on the west side of the Balloo Doctor Street, otherwise called Fool Gully, in the sub-district of Bombay, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 168 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the house of Jan Mahomed Rahimtoola, and on the south by the house of Bora Sullamanjee Ebrahimjee, on the east by Balloo Doctor Street, and on the west by a public passage, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old number 253, and under new number 7556, and under new survey No. 1486, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 11, and which said land and premises are now in the possession of the vendor.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be inspected at the office of the undersigned one week before the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, Sept. 5, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cumballa Hill, above Messrs. Kemp and Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome walnut frame boudoir piano by Soundy & Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong victoria in very good order, a handsome bay Pegu pony, quiet and strong, set of plated mounted single harness, &c. &c., the property of Alfred Pell, Esq.

Catalogues published and the property is now on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Clare Road, Byculla, nearly opposite the G. I. P. Railway Byculla Station.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account of the concerned, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that messuage, bungalow, or dwelling house, called or known by the name of "Huntley Lodge," situated in Clare Road, Byculla, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (13093) square yards, be the same little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Foras Land Assessment under Nos. 1 and 2, and by the Collector of House Assessment under No. 13 and bounded on the east by the Fitzgerald Hotel, on the west by the property named "Kay's Hall," and towards the north by the proposed New Cross Road, from Frere to Ripon Road, and towards the south by the Public Road or Clare Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of "Masonic Lodges."

Catalogues of the particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property can be had from the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 38, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., &c., the property of Lieut. C. MURRAY.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 cavalry saddle and equipment complete, by "Sowter," London, in perfect condition, cost £17 when bought. Can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Sept. 5, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 5 inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, ,, dhoties.
8 cases prints
5 ,, white mulls.
4 ,, white stripes.
1 camera, 12 by 10 (portable bellow), and 1 lense by J. Lancaster and Sons, dark room chemicals, plates, &c.
3 cases Napoleon Price and Co.'s real old Brown Windsor soap (3 cakes in a paper box).
3 cases 90 doz Sodawater Tumblers.
On account and at the risk of Tyebally Abdoolally—
100 casks nails, assorted sizes.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Sooliman Arabee—
3 cases tumblers.
1 ,, lamps.
On account and at the risk of Rahimtoolla Kaderdina—
1 case Gurenseys.
On account of the concerned—
7 cases toy pistols.
8 ,, locks.
2 ,, tobacco boxes.
6 ,, bull-eye lanterns.
By order of Mr. Hurryprusad Santokram and on account and at the risk of Pranjeewun Sakerlal—
Ex. s. s. Ogilvie.
P S—5-10—5 cases prints.
By order of Mohunlall Muganlall Jeweller, and on account and at the risk of Hurgopall Narrondass, Jeweller of Hyderabad.
A quantity of diamond and pearl jewellery, consisting of kanda karanful, saphire rings, pearls, emeralds, rubies, puducks, diamonds, &c., &c.
Ex s. s. Eden Hall.
50 Boxes 56 lbs. each Empire Yellow bar soap on account and at the risk of the late Abba Hajee Fuckeer Mahomed.
B C 1336 {101—1 case 20 Pieces black and Blue H.L. Pilots 635½ yds.
H B {102—1 ,, 20 ,, ,, ,, 824 ,,
On account and at the risk of Aga Meerza Ally Nucky and Aga Hyderally.
1-350 bore single rook rifle with cleaning rod and 30 cartridges in wooden case.
On account of the concerned.
165 boxes cigars.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand brougham.
1 office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODY BAY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of N. Futehally, Esq.

Firstly.—All that piece of leasehold land belonging to the Port Trustees, containing by admeasurement 1,325 square yards, together with the newly erected buildings standing thereon, lately in the occupation of the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, situate on the north side of Calicut Street at Mody Bay, in the Island of Bombay, and registered under Collector's No. 1480.

Secondly.—All the residue of the term devised by an indenture of lease, dated the 1st day of December 1882, of all that piece of leasehold ground, together with the warehouse and buildings standing thereon, situate on the north side of Calicut street aforesaid, and formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Sigg Sulzer and Co., the said premises being leased for a term of 10 years, commencing from the said 1st day of December 1882, at a monthly rental of Rs. 75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy, solicitors, Rampart Row, Fort.

VALUABLE GARDEN FOR SALE.

A ready-made garden, consisting of nearly 300 tubs and pots, the property of Surgeon-Major ANDERSON, changing his residence, will be sold by Public Auction (unless a private offer is accepted), at No. 8, Clare Road, Byculla, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th September, at 4 p.m.

The collection consists of the following varieties and classes of plants:—

Crotons of kinds, roses of kinds, geraniums, double and scented, hibiscus of sorts, anthuriums, cycads, eucharis, aralias of kinds, ferns of kinds, polypodiums and lycopodiums, d rantas, lilies and amaryllis, poevreas stephanotis, sweet briars, poincettias new double, perennial phlox, grevillia robustas, phyllanthus (white and red), jatropha, ixora of kinds, honeys uckles, colensea, begonias of kinds, marantas, dracœnas, malphigias, bannisteria, acalyphas of kinds, brunsfelsia, magnolia, patchooli several plants, fittonias, piperomios, clerosdndrons, double jessamins (mogra), ceanutful creepers, cissus, eranthemums, pergularias, caladiums, alocasias, gaudenias, antigonous, cupressus, dalbergius, hydrangeas, chrysanthemums, barleria, bignonias, 3 or 4 kinds, brugmansia, grandiflorras, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the garden will be on view 4 days before sale.

An offer for a lump sum for the whole will be favourably entertained by the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at their Rooms (first floor) the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furnitures, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, superior table ornaments and flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, a large size aviary with birds, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, Sept. 5, 1887.

NOTICES.

TENDERS are invited for REPAIRS to BARQUE "WALLACE." Iron and Metal Bolts, Knees, &c. Also Sails, Rigging, &c., may be tendered for Separately.

For Specifications, &c., apply to Captain SMITH, 27, Apollo Street.

THE Undersigned in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINIE'S connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as hithertofore under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL WHED.

All oders will receive prompt attention.

ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE & Co.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the RATEPAYERS and RESIDENTS of BOMBAY will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on MONDAY next, the 5th day of September 1887, at 5-30 p.m., to hear an Address from Mr. GRATTAN GEARY, who is a Candidate for the Vacant Seat in the Municipal Corporation.

DAVID GOSTLING,
FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay Ratepayers' and Residents' Association.
Bombay, 1st Sept. 1887.

CONTRACTS.

TENDERS invited for the making up of KHAKEE CLOTHING for the 28 Regt. Bo. I. Contract forms may be had on application to this Office. Contracts must be submitted by September 24th, after which none will be received.

Contractors will be required to lodge with their Contracts the sum of Rs. 250 Security Deposit.

DAVID B. THOMSON, Lieut.,
Quartermaster, 28 Regt. Bo. I.
Baroda, 30th August 1887.

AURIFEROUS TRACTS IN MYSORE.

FOR SALE.—Volume of Selections from the RECORDS of the MYSORE GOVERNMENT, containing the Reports on the Auriferous Tracts in Mysore together with Map of the Province, showing the Gold-bearing Tracts; by R. Bruce Foote, Esq., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India; with the Report by M. F. Lavelle, Esq., and Notes by Walter Marsn, Esq., M. E. Price Rs. 4 per copy; postage 2 as. extra.

Apply—SUPERINTENDENT, Mysore Government Press, Bangalore.

WANTED a qualified English or Native LADY to act as Supervising Officer of the Female Schools of the Durbar both in the Capital and in the Territory and as Head Teacher of the Central School.

Knowledge of Hindi is necessary, as she will have to conduct studies in that language.

The Salary sanctioned for the post is Rs. 300 (three hundred Rupees) monthly besides free quarters and conveyance allowance.

Apply to the Undersigned, stating antecedents and enclosing copies of testimonials.

V. M. NARAIN,
Secretary, Jeypoor Council.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WROUGHT-IRON FISH PLATES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, Offers for the purchase of Wrought-Iron Fish Plates in quantities up to an aggregate of 700 tons, weighed over and delivered on the spot. Cash before delivery.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 10 per ton, up to a maximum of Rs. 500.

The material may be seen upon application to the Acting Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, and forms of Tender obtained from the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st Sept. 1887.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a Meeting held at the Head Office, Manchester, YESTERDAY, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 4 per Share, for the Half year ending 30th June, 1887, was DECLARED.

The Dividend will be paid on and after 7th September to Shareholders in India, whose names appear on the Register on 3 d inst., and on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd to 7th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.
29, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st September, 1887.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE HOUSE LAROCHE JOUBERT & CIE warns the Public against a Label Duborde Goumart and Cie in circulation, which is nothing but an ILLEGAL IMITATION of their TRADE MARK for Laid Linear Paper.

FRERE-FLETCHER GIRLS' SCHOOL,
BOMBAY.

TRUSTEES.

The Archdeacon of Bombay.	The Accountant General.
The Senior Presidency Chaplain.	The Principal of the Elphinstone College.
	The Collector of Bombay.

THIS SCHOOL occupies an excellent site on the Esplanade, with large spacious rooms and dormitories open to the sea-breeze on all sides, under the care of a qualified European Lady Superintendent.

The scale of Tuition fees is as follows:—

	Per Mensem.
Standards I. and II.	Rs. 3
Do. III. IV.	,, 4
Do. V.	,, 5
Do. VI.	,, 6
Do. VII.	,, 7
Do. VIII.	,, 8
Matriculation Class	Rs. 10

The Education offered comprises all the subjects required by the Government standards, including those of the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, for which candidates are carefully prepared.

A limited number of Boarders are received.

The rate of Boarding fees will be arranged in each case by the Lady Superintendent.

For terms and prospectus, apply to Miss CHAPMAN, Lady Principal.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIEL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.

Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.

F. FISCHER & Co.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT	PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies. Manufactures Crystal Chandeliers, Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS, case of 4 dozens......... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. ...... ,, 2-12 ,,
F. FISCHER & CO.

PRINTING INK.

THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

POMMERY AND GRENO.

WE keep in stock supplies of this best Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts..............................Rs. 72
Per case of 2 doz. pints ....Rs. 75

LESS 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

COUPER AND TOSH,

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

MANUFACTURERS of Builders' and Contractors' Iron Work, Ornamental Castings from the finest designs.

CASTINGS CLEAN AND SHARP.

Designs and Estimates furnished on receipt of full particulars.

IRON WORK.	RAILINGS.
GIRDERS.	COLUMNS.

ROAD ROLLERS, SPUR AND BEVIL GEAR
LAMP POSTS, ROPE PULLEY GEAR,
And General Castings of all kinds.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR

Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.
PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.
GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to inform our Constituents that we have NOW OPENED out our NEW SPECIALLY selected STOCK in our

BOMBAY AND POONA ESTABLISHMENTS.

As our DRESS DEPARTMENT in BOTH BRANCHES is under the direct management of Dress-makers of First Class West-end experience, we can assure Ladies of a Perfect Fit best style, and very latest Fashions, with moderate charges. We respectfully invite inspection of our Novelties in

SILKS AND SATINS,
GRENADINES,
ZEPHYRS, PLAIN AND STRIPED,
NUNS' VEILINGS,
MUSLINS, FLOWERED AND SPOTS,
STRIPED SATINS,
MOUSLIN DE LAINE.

THE NEW EMBROIDERED ROBE "OUR SPECIALITE."

A large selection of
LACES, FLOWERS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST OPENED
THE BURLINGTON RESTAURANT,
No. 10, Medows Street,
Under the Management of
AN ENGLISH LADY.

BREAKFASTS, Tiffins, Dinners and Suppers always available. Wines, Spirits and Aerated Waters of the Best Quality.

A new Billiard Table from Messrs. JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD SCALES
IN STOCK.

Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes.
Cotton Weigher's Beam
Grocers' and Counter Scales
Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.
Sole Agents for Western India:
PUNNETT & Co., Bombay.
Sub-Agents: M. M. MODY & Co., Ld.,
Apollo Street, Fort.

"BAHADUR" CHEROOTS.

SPECIAL MERITS of which are—

(1.) That imported Java tobacco is used as covering leaf, thereby allaying the great pungency of the Indian tobacco.
(2.) That only the finest leaf is used in the Manufacture.
(3.) That the very tight rolling—one of the great drawbacks of Indian Cheroots—is avoided.
(4.) That there is complete uniformity in quality.

Price for No. 1	....	Rs. 29 nett per 1,000.
Do. ,, 2	....	,, 27 ,, ,, ,,
Do. ,, 3	....	,, 26 ,, ,, ,,

These Cheroots can be obtained wholesale from Messrs. McDOWELL & Co., Madras, D. MACROPOLO, Agent in Bombay, or of any Merchants.

JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
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CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

ONE English-Built light DOG-CART, nearly new, the property of the late Mr. Calvocaressi.

One second-hand English-built BROUGHAM with patent brake, suitable for one or pair of horses.

One bran new English-built light canoe BAROUCHE.

One circular-fronted new office BROUGHAM.

And some best real MOCHA COFFEE in bundles of 7 and 14 lbs.

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AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED,
LIFE AND CAREER
OF
DEWAN LACHMAN DAS,
PRIME-MINISTER TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR AND JAMMU,
WITH
An elaborate notice of the late DEWAN JOWLA SAHAY.
BY
J. N. GHOSE.

The Preface is proposed to be written by an Oriental Savant.

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GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 58 0	
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	,, 65 0	Rs 65 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 58 0	,, 60 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYE-CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, Extra	Rs. ..	,, 67 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 16 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, —
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, —
Leibfrauenmilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, ..	,, ..
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 26 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johanisberger	,, 35 0	,, ..

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Suterne	Rs. 20 0	—

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	—
Fine ,, ,, ...	,, 22 0	—
Very fine ,, ,, ...	,, 27 0	—
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port.	,, 36 0	—

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & O. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	—
Les Canons	,, 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	—
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	,, 28 0	—
Chateau Mauvesin	,, 27 0	—

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	—
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	—

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	—

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	—
Chateau Roemer	,, 18 0	—

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	,, ..

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0

BRANDY.

H. Montroe's Three Stars	Rs. 17 0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars, from Munzer and Fils	,, 25 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	,, 27 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 30 0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy ***	,, 37 0

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	,, 28 0

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 25 0
,, ,, *	,, 23 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	,, 21 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 ..	,, ..
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	,, 3 4
Grimm's ,, ,, ...	,, 5 0	..

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barola	Rs. 15 0	..
Vino Barbera	,, 15 0	..
Vino Grignolino	,, 15 0	..
Etna Rossa	,, 11 0	..

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 15 0	..
Do. Finest	,, 18 0	..
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29,	Re. 0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality ...	½ lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Re. 1 8
Do. middle size	,, 2 0	,, ..
Celery	,, —	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, —	,, 0 10
Young Peas	,, —	,, 0 12
Peas for Soup	,, —	,, 0 12
Young Carrots	,, —	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	,, —	,, 0 10
Small Sausages	,, —	,, 1 6
Smoked Sausages	,, —	,, 1 8

TERMS—

Nett cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, June 28, 1887.

A WANT OF THE TIMES EFFICIENTLY SUPPLIED BY
ORR AND BARTON'S
MULTISCRIPTOR
OR INSTANTANEOUS COPYIST.

FOR multiplying copies of Circulars, Notices, Examination Papers, Price Current Lists, Designs, &c. No trained skill required in its use. No press required. Any description of paper may be used. From 50 to 80 facsimile copies may be struck off in a few minutes, and immediately after use of one purpose is available for another. It is supplied in single and double cases, being made to separate, so that each can be worked singly.

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			Single.	Double
No. 1 Octavo	size 9 by 5.	...	Rs. 7-8	Rs. 12-8
,, 2 Quarto	,, 11 by 9.	...	,, 13-0	,, 21-0
,, 3 Foolscap	,, 14 by 9.	...	,, 16-8	,, 25-0
,, 4 Folio	,, 19½ by 12½.	...	,, 27-0	,, 44-0

These prices include hinged outer wooden box, fitted with Bottle of Ink, Sponge, and packing charges.

Extra Bottles of Ink, Re. 1 and 1-8 each. Full instructions accompany each Multiscriptor.

Remittances must accompany each order, or instructions to send by V. P. Post.

N. B.—Our Multiscriptor is now universally used all over Southern India, British Burma, and the Straits by Government Officials.

ORR & BARTON,
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HOP	SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH.	BITTERS
HOP	"52, Storks-road, S.E., June 2, 1887.	BITTERS.
HOP	"To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.) 41, Farringdon-road.	BITTERS.
HOP	"I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother,	BITTERS.
HOP	who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the	BITTERS.
HOP	kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who	BITTERS.
HOP	attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true,	BITTERS.
HOP	and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which	BITTERS.
HOP	acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she	BITTERS.
HOP	has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill.	BITTERS.
HOP	"You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters,	BITTERS.
HOP	I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully,	BITTERS.
HOP	(Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON." HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unap-	BITTERS.
HOP	proached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and	BITTERS.
HOP	wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other medicinal leaves and tinctures, on	BITTERS.
HOP	scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person	BITTERS.
HOP	in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, or give them a bottle of genuine	BITTERS
HOP	Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life.	BITTERS

NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
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HOP BITTERS.
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.

THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY.
(LIMITED).
FARRINGDON ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.
BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Landing of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught at Apollo Bunder, 7 a.m.
Municipal Corporation Committee, 3 P.m.
Mr. Geary's address on Municipal affairs, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Temperance Concert Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Colaba Causewoy, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 3rd:—Elektra (s), from Hongkong; Commilla (s), Karachi; and Etolia (s), Liverpool. Yesterday:—Brittania (s), from Glasgow; St. Bernard (s), New Port; Ellora (s), and Shahjehan (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 3rd:—Hydaspes (s), for China and Australia; and Husara (s), London. Yesterday:—Inchulva (s), for Dunkirk.

ORIENTAL DEBATING SOCIETY.—H. H. the Thacore Saheb of Lunawara has been pleased to give a donation of Rs. 50 to this Society.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Statement for August 1887, daily average attendance 233, admissions 254 9 prevailing diseases, fevers and diarrhœa.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—Total number of patients treated during the month of August 1887 4,012, daily average 129, total of new admissions 1,416 number of children vaccinated 41.

LUDHA EBRAIM & CO.'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in the dispensary during last month was 4,716, including 1,161 new admissions. Average daily attendance 1,537.

ARDASEER HORMASJEE'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients during the month of August last was 2,790, of which 471 were new admissions, the daily average being 90.

N. M. PETIT KHETWADI BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Statement for August 1887. Daily average attendance 4,816, admissions 2,523. The prevailing diseases were fever, diarrhoea and dysentery.

LOST.—Lieutenant J. E. Westhorpe of the East Yorkshire Regiment, residing at Colaba, reported to the Police on Friday that during the night previous, he dropped a silver watch with a gold chain attached, valued at Rs. 74, from his person, somewhere between his residence and the Regimental barracks.

ROBBING A BOY OF HIS ORNAMENTS.—Subudra woman, residing at Mogbhat street, reported to the Police that her son aged 8 years was enticed away by man on Friday last on the pretence that he would show him the place where his father worked, and while passing along Funneswady, on some pretext or other he got the boy to allow him to remove two silver bangles and two gold ear-rings from his person, and immediately the man got possession of the articles he absconded with them.

PETTY THEFT.—On Saturday, Nabikhan Khoodabux was charged before Mr. Crawley-Boevey with stealing a canvas shopblind belonging to a Bohra named Ahmed Ali. The prisoner removed the blind from the shop on Friday night, and as he was going along Abdool Rehman Street early on Saturday morning with the stolen property in his possession, he was arrested on suspicion by a police constable. The prisoner was sentenced to receive twelve strokes with the rattan.

SUSPECTED THEFT.—While Inspector Hack was making inquiries about certain theft cases, he discovered a ring of the value of about Rs. 40 in possession of a Marwadi. The Marwadi said the ring had been pledged with him by an Israelite, named Dowd Solomon. On this information Dowd was taken in custody and was placed before Mr. Crawley-Boevey on Saturday. He denied the charge of having pledged any stolen property with the Marwadi. The case has been remanded till Tuesday for further inquiries.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at the J. J. Hospital touching the death of Bheema woman, aged 20 years. Deceased was the wife of a labourer named Govind Jaysing, and lived with him in a chawl at Khatwady 6th Lane. On Thursday deceased was entrusted with Rs. 80 by her brother-in-law for safe custody. On the following day the brother-in-law asked for the money as he was about to proceed to his native country. She handed him over the money, and on counting it he found it Rs. 5 short. He asked the deceased about it and she said she had left the money as she received it. Her brother-in-law got angry and slapped her in the face. Her husband was not at home at the time. Deceased appeared to take this to heart, and on that same afternoon she was found lying unconcious in her room apparently suffering from the effects of opium. Being removed by her husband to the Hospital she died at 1 o'clock on Saturday morning. A verdict of suicidal death by opium was recorded.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY.—Jugonath Bukshi was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal misappropriation of property in respect of a silver watch, valued at Rs. 60, the property of Miss A. I. Brown of St. Peters Girls' School Mazagon. The accused was secured on Friday morning by Policeman No. 930 B, passing along the Baboola Tank Road with a bundle. When he was asked what the bundle contained, he said it contained flour. The Policeman opened the bundle and found sugar in it. He was then arrested on suspicion and his place of residence being searched, the silver watch in question was found in his possession, which was subsequently identified by Miss Brown as her property. The accused in his defence stated that he found the watch about three months ago on the road, and kept it by him, without reporting the matter to the Police. He was fined Rs. 20 with the alternative of fifteen day's rigorous imprisonment.

SALE OF LAND AT CHOWPATTY.

ON Saturday afternoon, at Chowpatty, Messrs. Mahrjee Johnston and Company, auctioneers of this city, put up to sale by public auction four out of ten plots of land on the Queen's Road between Nacoda's bungalow and the French Bridge road. The land faces the sea and is well suited for building small bungalows. There was a large number of intending purchasers present; and Mr. Hormusjee, of Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, attended on behalf of the vendor. All the plots stand in the Collector's books in the name of Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff. The sale of the first plot, measuring 118 yards, commenced with a bid of Rs. 1,000, which ran up to Rs. 5,3000, at which amount it was knocked down to Mr. G. S. Mankar, barrister-at-law. The bid for the second plot, measuring 132 yards, started with Rs. 4,000, and it was knocked down for Rs. 5,300 to Mr. Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Joosub. The third plot, measuring 168 yards, was put up at Rs. 5,000, and was knocked down for Rs. 6,900 to Mr. Hajee Hussun Hajee Abdulla. The fourth plot, measuring 191 yards, was much sought for, the bid starting with Rs. 6,000. After a rather close competition, it was knocked down for Rs. 7,600 to Mr. Jamsetjee Framjee Polishwalla. The remaining six plots will be sold next Saturday.

BHOWNUGGUR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

RETURN of rainfall as registered up to 6 a.m. on 1st September 1887:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Ghadechi	25	77	Chuda	18	40
Songad	17	96	Chital	21	88
Dhola	24	29	Jetpur	22	98

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1887-88	£16,114,000
Remitted from 1st April 1887 to 27th Aug. 1887.	£6,954,000
Balance to be remitted from 28th Aug. 1887 to 31st March. 1888	£ 9,160,000

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 2nd September, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 20 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·785
Temperature of the Air	78·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·0
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	·882
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·0
General Directions of Wind*	S, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	273
Fall of Rain	0·39
Total fall during month	0·85
" " year	73·60
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd Sept.	0·07

* From midnight to midnight.

THE JACK IN THE BOX.

STEVEN HOWARD appeared before Mr. Crawley Boevey on Saturday, and presented, with reference to a suit for libel brought by him against the *Advocate of India* newspaper, a petition representing that inasmuch as his Worship had formed and expressed a very decided opinion adverse to the applicant, the applicant could have but little hope to induce his Worship to alter it. He therefore, applied that the case might be referred to another magistrate for disposal.

The magistrate said that he should be very happy to send the application to the High Court and would strongly support it.

The Applicant then said that he wished to bring to his Worship's notice another matter, and that was the manner in which he was attacked in the *Bombay Gazette* by the proprietor, Mr. Geary

The Magistrate.—With what object do you make these remarks? Are they intended as a prelude to any application?

The applicant.—Yes, my application will be that your Worship may express, as the Chief Magistrate of this Court, your opinion as to the attacks and comments made in the *Bombay Gazette*, with reference both to myself and to my litigation pending in this court.

The Magistrate.—You know that this is a court of criminal justice and that it is no part of its duties to express such an opinion. If you wish to make a criminal application, I shall be prepared to consider it. But I cannot at all express any opinion on any matters, beyond those that come before this Court as a Court of justice.

The appliaant repeated that Mr. Geary's attacks had been directed against him personally, and that it was a gross scandal that such attacks should be permissible The applicacant went on to say that it was almost literally correct to say that in all these attacks upon him there has been a lie or a libel in nearly every line. He added that he was going to take the whole matter to the High Court, that if he failed to obtain justice there he intended ultimately to take it before Parliament.

As Howard was proceeding to read the comments of which he complained he was stopped by the Magistrate, who said he had already told the applicant that it was no part of his Worship's duty to express any opinion except on matters that judicially came before that Court.

Howard again urged that if his Worship could not punish for contempt, he could at least, express his opinion on it. The comments, he said were "deliberately and diabolically false."

The Magistrate.—It is quite useless for you to make general tirades against newspaper editors.

Howard still persevered with his application; but he was again interrupted by the magistrate, who observed that he had already said quite enough.

Howard repeated once more his allegations, and went on with his remarks, till he was cut short by the Magistrate turning to another applicant, who was waiting to be heard.

MASONIC BANQUET TO SIR HENRY MORLAND.

ON Saturday, the Freemasons of Bombay met in large numbers at the Masonic Hall, Byculla, to congratulate Sir Henry Morland, Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonery in India, on the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by the Queen-Empress. A grand banquet and entertainment were provided on the occasion in a style of magnificence eclipsing any previous entertainments given in the place. The bungalow and its environs were brilliantly illuminated; and the compound and the garden-grounds were beautified by an array of flags and streamers and bannerets, which, with their varied colours made a pretty show amid the surrounding greenery. Over the main entrance gate was placed a large transparency with the illuminated words "Welcome Sir Henry Morland, Kt." The large reception-hall on the ground-floor had been tastefully decorated with a wealth of foliage and flowers which lent a charm to the preparations all round. Bannerets, streamers, and Masonic designs, formed of evergreens and creepers, displaying lemons and other fruits, gladdened the eye in every direction. In the centre of the banqnet table was placed a beautiful silver tray exhibiting a pile of fruit and flowers, silk and silver threads and displayng the design "Sir Henry Morland, Kt. Behind the silver tray was placed a silver boat, the oarsmen of which were skilfully worked in fruit and flowers. Behind the seat of the Grand Master was exhibited the banner of the Grand Lodge draped with a sort of trellis work of flowers, which made a pretty show side by side with the bold colours of the Union Jack The portrait of the Grand Master, which decorates the hall was artistically draped with lines and curves of flowers. The pillars in the hall, the punkahs, and even the gas pipes shared in the floral embellishment which had been assiduously and lovingly entwined by fair hands. The banners of the different Scottish Lodges were displayed over against the walls, with additional Masonic designs worked in foliage and flowers. Crotons, geraniums, and large and beautiful dahlias which were generally admired for their size and beauty, claimed a principal share in the floral decorations. The tables, arranged in the shape of an E., loaded with toothsome delicacies and decorated with sweet smelling flowers. The Grand Master, on his arrival was received with floral offerings at the main entrance by the principal officers of Grand Lodge and the members of the managing committee which was composed of Brcs. Hodges, Allan Russell, D, R, Chichgar, and J. Young and was conducted to the upper hall where he exchanged cordial greetings with those assembled to honour him. The committee were unremitting in their attentions and deserve credit for the admirable arrangemente they had made for the entertainment. A European band was in attendance and played selections of music during the evening.

The banquet over, R. W. Bro. J. Y. Lang, Depute Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, who presided at the banquet, proposed the toast of the health of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, which was drunk with all honours the whole assembly singing the first bar of the National Anthem to the accompaniment of the band.

R. W. Bro. Lang, in proposing the toast, of the evening, that of the Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, said.—Brethren, after a very excellent dinner that we have enjoyed, I will not try your patience with any lengthy remarks from myself in proposing the toast of the evening; (Loud cheers.) the more so because I feel that like myself you are all anxious to hear again the eloquence of our most worshipful the grand master (Loud and prolonged cheers) which has so often in the past charmed us in this hall. (Renewed cheers.) Brethren, when first the news reached us of the honour, which had been bestowed by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress upon our Grand Master it was the unanimous wish of yonr Grand Committee that on his return to Bombay the Fremasons should be invited at least all those, who were serving under his banner to join in an entertainment in his honour. The influential and numerous gathering which I see before me, which comprises brethern from up-country Lodges, who have come down here at a great expense of money and also time to do honour to our Grand Master must be a signal proof of the esteem and respect in which our Grand Master has been held by all of us (Loud cheers.) And it is also a proof, that his labours in the cause of Freemasenry are appreciated. (Renewed cheers.) Brethren, in this very hall where the praises of our Grand Master have been so often sung, it is very hard to say anything new. Brethren the beautiful lessons in the first degree of Freemasonry have taught us two great duties, namely, our duties as citizens, and our duties as individuals. I can say, brethren, without any fear of contradiction, that I know of no man in Bombay, who has so nobly acted up to those duties. (Loud cheers.) As a Freemason, brethren, I know how our Grand Master has for years past devoted his time, his leisure, and his money, to the great cause of Freemasonry. (Loud cheers.) and has done so much to strengthen the brotherhood in this country. (Hear, hear, and renewed cheers.) Brethren, as a citizen of this great city, we all know that for years he has taken an active part in the management of its affairs, and now that he has attained to the highest post that the Municipal Corporation of this great city could confer upon him. His efforts are worthyly directed towards the bringing together of all classes of the community. (Cheers.) And lastly, as an individual there is not a brighter example than our esteemed and respected Grand Master. (Cheers) of the great masonic ornaments, namely, benevolence and charity. (Renewed cheers.) Brethen, if we go on as at present, we will before many years have passed, have this hall surrounded on all sides with portaits—some of which now grace the walls of our hall—of our Grand Masters and also of other masons, who have rendered good and distinguished services to the cause of Freemasonery in this presidency. But brethren, I venture to say, that in the distant future, when time shall pass its verdict, there is no name among Freemasons of Bombay or of Western India, that will stand higher than his in whose honour we are assembled here to-night—most Worshipful Brother Captain Sir Henry Morland. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Nor brothern, should we on this occasion forget to to pay a passing tribute to Lady Morland. (Loud Cheers.) We all know, brethren, that she is blessed with the Almighty with abilities with which but few are endowed, and we all know that her accomplishments are placed willingly at the service of her fellow-citizens. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) I know of no institution in Bombay which in its hour of need has turned to Lady Morlard for assistance, (cheers.) and has applied in vain. (Renewed cheers.) Brethren I will not detain you longer, but let us in drinking to the health of our grand master wish him long life, (cheers) and prosperity (renewed cheers) our alegiance in the future as in the past remaining loyal and enduring, and our efforts always tending towards assisting him in the discharge of his high office (loud cheers.) Brethren before I resume my seat, I may say, that I have received a number of telegrams and good wishes of the several daughter Lodges in different parts of India which I will read for your information. One telegram was just handed to me by Bro. Pestonjee N. Wadia from Lodge Royal Jubilee of Sholapore, and it is as follows:—"Lodge Royal Jubilee desires most heartily to join Bombay brethren in honouring Sir Henry Morland Knight, Grand Master." The next telegram is from the son of an old distingushed mason a name dear to all of us namely Brother Balfour (cheers) who is following in the foot-steps of his late lamented father who at one time occupied the proud position of the Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India. The telegram sent by Brother L. C. Balfour from Calcutta is as follows:—"Hearty good wishes, this evening salute Grand Master." Another telegram has been received from the Right Worshipful Master of Lodge St. Paul from Mhow stating "Please convey to Sir Henry Morland hearty congratulations of brethren for well-earned distnction conferred." Besides these telegrams I have received several letters of congratulations which I will not detain you by reading. Now Brothern with these observations I give you the toast of most Worshipful Bro: Sir Henry Morland.

The toast was most enthusiatically received. The chairman gave three cheers for Sir Henry and three more for Lady Morland, the band playing an appropriate tune.

R. W. Bro. J. Young, the Grand Secretary, at the request of the Depute Grand Master, then recited the following Ode to the Grand Master, specially composed by him for the occasion:—

1

You, on whose brows, the knightly bays are green!
You, who were chosen by our city fair,
To cross the spreading seas which intervene,
And to the soverign whom we love, to bear
Our loyal greetings, and our earnest prayer
That providence enthroned in starry spheres,
Might give her reign of splendour past compare,
Increase of peace, unvisited by fears,
Increase of time, to swell its fifty happy years.

2

You are our guest, our welcome guest to-night!
Welcomed with gladness and with festive cheer.
Welcomed by hearts, which own the sacred might,
Of love, at once abiding and sincere;
Welcomed as one, unmeasurably dear;
As friend, and Chief of our united land,
Presiding o'er the order we revere,
Grand master of an order, truly grand;
Witness its power for good, in this vast eastern land.

3

Lo! light is shed, where darkness loomed before;
The barriers of suspicion, and of creed,
Which tower'd aloft in sullen pride, no more
The intercourse of race with race impede;
Sown in congenial soil, the mystic seed
Already ripening into grain behold!
From bigotry and hate, the land is freed;
And India's sons by thousands are enrolled
In brotherhood with us, an ever growing fold.

4

Ay, races are forgotten! In our speech
We are all brethren, and a brother's name.
In truest sense, we each apply to each,
Our hearts enkindled by fraternal flame;
We have one end in view, one common aim,
To live in bonds of perfect brotherhood,
Prizing our honor, jealous of our fame,
Striving with loyal effort to be good,
To shape out noble lives, as true Freemasons should.

5

And if at times we falter faint and frail,
With weary limbs grown weak and hearts dismayed,
To you, our Chief, we turn, nor ever fail
Of cheering counsel, and of kindly aid
Reviving courage smiles, our fears allayed,
While listening to the rhythm of your voice;
Ardour and strength our drooping limbs pervade:
And so, we love you well, and we rejoice,
In glad allegiance to the ruler of our choice.

6

And now, our hearts exult, with one consent,
While stirring music gives to joy a zest;
We pledge you in the bowl of our content,
Oh! honored master and illustrious guest.
Unvext by sorrows, may your life be blest,
Its current flowing on, placid tide,
To the broad ocean of Eternal rest!
Long may you o'er your faithful band preside,
To one and all a friend, a counsellor and guide,

Sir Henry Morland, who, on rising, was received with prolonged cheers, said.—Worshipful Brother chairman, and Brethren,—I feel that words fail me to express to you my sentiments on this occasion, received as I have been by this large assembly with such demonstration of affection and enthusiasm. The thrilling words that have fallen from our Chairmon and from our Grand Secretary in his Ode have deeply touched all that I now feel. On now looking round this hall, as I have just observed words fail me to express, decorated as it is with care and with taste, the applause with which you have received the toast in my honour is still lingering in my ears. I feel that this night will be impressed on my memory to my last days. (Loud cheers.) Brethren, my associations with Freemasonry have stimulated you affection and feeling to the manifestation of so warm a welcome which is an earnest that my labours in connection with our order have not been in vain. (Hear hear and cheers.) The grand principles of Freemasonry are well known to you all and it is a happy thought to me that during the time it has been my honour to be associated with the craft, castes and religions have been brought under its sway. Lodges exist composed of native brothern who co-operate in dissemenating the principles of our order throughout this vast empire. (Loud cheers.) Brethren, as you know I have just returned from the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, which will constitute one of the grandest episodes of modern history. The special ceremonies have already been described to you in the public press far more eloquently than I could depict them; but I may give you what my impressions were when I went home to my mother land and saw the grand impressive ceremonies that then took place. I wish you could have seen London as I saw it in preparation for the ceremony with festoons, garlands, trophies, and flags suspended in every thoroughfare, the whole of the West End being a scene of magnificent display to welcome the advent of that auspicious Jubilee. (Loud cheers.) Coming to the day itself, what could equal the magnificent procession, a procession brilliant with all the dignity which the presence of Royalty could confer. I wish you could have seen the ancient classical building, West Minister Abbey, fitted as it was with seats, in stages, to witness the gorgeous ceremoney, nothing could equal the enthusiasim of the people. (Loud cheers.) It was a happy circumstance that on my arrival in England I found that the wishes of the citizens of this vast city had been heartily reciprocated by Government. My mission was anticipated. Government had addressed the Secretary of State concerning my mission and the India Office accorded me a most courteous reception. (Cheers.) The officials were ready and willing in giving assistance. I may say that the highest official of this land, the Viceroy himself, had telegraphed home with reference to my mission to the Secretaty of State, (Loud cheers) which resulted in a marked attention towards me. I will not attempt to describe in detail to you the scene in West minister Abbey, where my wife and myself were accommodated with seats. I was in a position which commanded a view immediately over looking the imperial dais. I had a close inspection of the poers of the realm as they took their seats on arrival. In front of me were ranged Royalty and Deputations from all parts of Europe, and I was so close that I had a perfect observation of Her Majesty the Queen Empress. (Cheers.) I do not think that there was one English heart in that vast assemblage that did not leap with joy and pride on that occasion, that did not feel joyful allegiance to that Queen whose Jubilee was being celebrated and to attend which all the nations of Europe had sent representatives to be present on that grand occasion. I know for myself that the glow that was in my heart was one which I will never again experience, as I beheld Majesty enthroned before me—Majesty swaying the destines of the world. The ceremonies, as I have before observed in connection with her Imperial Majesty's Jubilee have been described fully by the public press, and do not call for special details on my part. I will only say that on the night of the celebration of the Jubilee the illuminations were exceedingly grand. They carried me back in memory to the splendid illuminations of this city, when a similar ceremony was observed. But I could not but think that splendid as the illuminations of London were, the illuminations of this city excelled them in magnificence. (Loud Cheers.) True, a vaster concourse of people was gathered together in the great metropolis, but not a more loyal assemblage than that which celebrated the Jubilee in Bombay. (Loud cheers.) It may interest you to know that I was present at a ball given by the Lord Mayor at the Guild Hall. An enormous crowd met in that magnificent building comprising the free guilds of London, and the Royal dignitaries, who were present on the Jubilee day. I will not attempt to draw a comparison between that great Municipal institution the Guild Hall—and our own petty Municipality (Laughter and cheers.) But in its own humble way it cannot be denied that our Municipality in Bombay does a certain amount of useful work. Passing on I may mention that it was no object of mine to put myself in the way of the great festivities of the occasion. But it is needless to say that circumstances drew me into the vortex of those festivities. A word as to the climate of England as compared with that of Bombay, and in this connection I may assert that I infinitely prefer the latter I was very glad indeed of the temperature, which awaited me on my return to Bombay, infinitely more pleasant as it was than the one I left behind. (Laughter and cheers.) I omitted to mention that I attended a grand function at Windsor on the 30 June, though to me that was the most memorable one in connection with the Jubilee celebration. It was then that I recieved the honour of Knighthood at the hands of Her Imperial Majesty. It is difficult to describe the ceremony that took place on that occasion; the Princes of India were congregated there, and were welcomed along with the representatives from India, as the honoured guests of their sovereign at Windsor Castle, that royal palace of honourable and ancient fame in the history of England. Her Majesty was especially pleased with the address of this city, and with the casket which enclosed it, and which it was my honour to convey to England. (Cheer.) I feel that in conferring the distinction of Knighthood upon me Her Majesty did not confer it upon me personally, but that it was a mark of Royal favour towards this second city of her vast empire. (Loud Cheers.) For its loyalty, for its progress, for its enlightement and for its advanced civilization. (Renewed cheers.) I do not for one moment attribute exclusively to myself the honour that has been conferred upon me, but I feel that in accepting the loyal tribute of the citizens of Bombay Her Majesty intended to do honour to this city. (Cheers.) There was one more function that I had the honour to attend, which was the naval review. I prolonged my stay in England on purpose to attend that grand display, and I was honoured with an invitation to a ship which was set apart for the Indian dignitaries. I can only tell you that the heart of every Briton who witnessed that display must have pulled with pride in the consciousness that England possessed in her fleet a vast power to defend her interests, and to assert her supremacy on the seas when occasion might require (cheers.) To a sailor like myself it was a gladdening sight to witness the movements of the iron-clads and the armour ships—a sight which could only be appreciated thoroughly by those possessing a certain knowledge of naval matters. The first congratulations I received at home from India were telegrams and letters from the Freemasons of India, and I assure you that their receipt gave me the greatest possible satisfaction. I had hundreds of congratulatory letters, but none were more welcome than those from the Freemasons and citizens of Bombay. (Cheers.) I thank you, brethren all, for your very kind welcome. I feel that it is due to those principles of Freemasonry which rule us, and which guide us in our action towards each other. I feel that not the least of these is charity, to look over our mutual shortcomings and according one another the fullest credit for the good we may be able to effect in the interests of Freemasonry. It is now many years since I first assumed the hiram of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, and time begins to weigh upon me and the duties of my office to prove too much for me. I feel I must now ask you to look for a successor to me. (Cries of "No," "no.") I will carry on my duties until at the end of next year, when my term of office expires, and I trust that you will then relieve me of them. (Cries of "No," "no.") I find that telegrams have reached us from all parts of India from those who sympathise with this movement, and I am glad to know that deputations have also come down from Ahmedabad and Hoobli. I thank the Lodges, who have sent me their congratulations, most heartily, and fully appreciate their kindly wishes which they have evinced. If anything were needed to prove the bond of sympathy which exists between the fraternity under my jurisdiction and myself, this large gathering, comprising Mahomedans, Parsees, Hindus and Europeans, would suffice to do so. It remains for me to thank the committee who have organised this entertainment in my honour. The beautiful decorations of this hall give ample evidence of the pains which they have taken. In particular I have to thank Bro. Darasha Chichgar—(cheers)—who is ever ready and willing to take an active part in matters masonic, and whose co-operation is to us indispensible. Bro. Hodges and Bro. Russell also deserve my greatful acknowledgment, and in this connection I must not omit to mention the valuable assistance which has been rendered by the ladies of their household—(cheers)—in decorating the hall. On behalf of Lady Morland I thank you most sincerely for having associated in the toast you have received my own name with that of the one who is nearest and dearest to me. (Loud cheers.) Allusion has been made to the active part she frequently takes in public movements which have charity for their object. I need not say that she is at all times most happy to devote the talents with which she has been blessed to laudable objects. In conclusion, I thank you once more for the high honour you have done me, and I can only reiterate what I have already stated, namely, that this evening will never fade from my memory. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The chairman here presented to the Grand Master a silk sash on which were worked, in silver thread in big letters, the words "Sir Henry Morland, Kt.," in the name of Bro. D. R. Chichgar, Substitute Grand Master of the Scottish Grand Lodge of India. The Grand Master accepted the present with thanks.

Brother Hormusjee Dadabhoy said that he had been asked to propose the toast of the visiting brethren. He felt sure it would meet with their cordial acceptance. He was particularly glad to see before him an array of vocalists. They had enlivened the hall with the strains of music. That was an additional claim upon the sympathetic appreciation of the brethren. (Hear, hear and cheers.) The speaker had a notion that men gifted with voice had a supreme contempt for the conventional rules of society. Their careers were eccentric. (Laughter and cheers.) It was their prerogative to disown all human laws. They cared not much for the divine law either. He was happy to be disillusionised. For he never saw more sober, staid and businesslike men than the phalanx of the sons of song who graced the banquet table. (Laughter and cheers.) In this age of scepticism on the one hand and cold remorseless materialism on the other it appeared to him that song was the most potent think to keep alive and even to re-kindle the higher and the more spiritual aspirations of the human race. It was no disparagement but a recommendation that music was sensuous in some of its aspects. The God-gifted organ voice of England, was he not also marvellously endued with spiritual power? (Cheers.) The press had done honour to Sir Henry. He warmly welcomed Bro. Geary and Bro. Furneaux. The newspaper press he said was ever growing in strength and usefulness. They often heard despots and despotisms. But those were the "throned monarchs." He would ask if a greater despot lived in the world than the editor of the *Thunderer*? He had not to keep the big battalions on whose side Providence was said to be by the scoffing King. (Cheers.) And yet he wielded unbounded power for good or for evil. No, not for evil. For whenever the press goes wrong public opinion supplied the corrective. It was a just source of pride to this great city, that its press was growing in enterprise and respectability. (Cheers.) There was more of solid reading, better reasoned articles, a wider range of correspondence and less rancour at the present day than the state of things a quarter of century ago. The speaker trust and expressed a hope that the local press would achieve even greater success than the very great success it had already attained. He asked the brethren to drink to the health of the visitors, coupling with the toast the name of their esteemed townsman Bro. Geary.

The toast was cordially received.

Bro. Geary in responding to the toast said that it had afforded him great pleasure to be present there that night on the occasion when they welcomed back Sir H. Morland from London. They had all heard with great interest his reminiscenses of his experience of her Majesty's Jubilee, and he was sure they all shared the happiness which he experienced in witnessing the great homage which the English public paid to her Majesty on that occasion. It was a matter of great gratification to them that her Majesty had been pleased to do honour to one of their foremost citizens. (Cheers.) It was a great satisfaction in his humble capacity as a candidate for a seat in the Corporation to know that her Majesty had honoured the chairman of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. (Cheers.) Sir Henry Morland in his speech compared unfavourably the Municipality of Bombay with that of London, but he (Mr. Geary) most cordially and emphatically ventured to contradict him upon that point. The Corporation of Bombay, he said, could look in the face of the new Municipal Bill and the Government of Bombay as well as the Municipality of London.

Bro. K. R. Cama then proposed the toast of the daughter lodges. He said that they did not meet there to honour the Grand Master under any particular banner, there being both Scotch and English masons present on the occasion. The two Constitutions, English and Scotch, had now been working together for a number of years past, with good-will and friendly feelings. Travellers coming to Bombay from all parts of the world spoke highly of the working of the several lodges in Bombay. The two Grand Masters had been pleased to admit into their lodges the natives of the country, who had been doing their very best to promote the interests of Freemasoury in this country. He was glad to know that deputations from Ahmedabad and Mhow had come down to Bombay to do honour to the occasion. He coupled with the toast the names of Bro. Captain Babington Peile, who was an enthusiastic mason and Bro. Alfred King.

Bro. Babington Peile, in responding to the toast, tendered on behalf of the daughter lodges his best congratulations to the Grand Master for the honour done to him by the Queen-Empress. He endorsed every word that had fallen from the chairman regarding there Grand Master. He said that the time had now come when they should give administrative masonic posts in the hands of the natives of this country. (Cheers.)

Bro. Alfred King also made a brief reply.

Sir Henry Morland then gave the toast of the first native Freemason on this side of India, Bro Manockjee Cursetjee, with whom he said he had been associated for the best part of a third of a century. Bro. Manockjee was the father of Freemasonry amongst the native gentlemen of Western India. (Cheers.) He was a glorious specimen of the old parsee gentlemen of Bombay. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk amidst loud cheers.

Bro. Manockjee thanked the assembly in a few select words.

Bro. Manockjee then proposed the toast of the chairman, and in doing so alluded to his devotion to Freemasonry and his kindness and courtesy to all who came in contact with him.

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

The chairman briefly replied. He then proposed the toast of the committee, and in doing so he alluded to the indefatigable zeal and industry of Bro. D. R. Chichgar in making the occasion a success. He said that Bro. Chichgar had not worked himself, but he brought the ladies of his house to assist him in the several decorations which they all admitted were very neatly and tastefully done. The chairman also thanked Bros. Allan, Russell, and Hodges for the great sacrifice of time and labour for making the entertainment a success. These two brothers, also, like Bro. Chichgar, brought the ladies of their house to give the finishing touch to the floral and other decorations. (Cheers.)

Bros. Chichgar, Allan, Russell, Hodges, and Young in reply thanked the brethren for the very kind manner in which their humble services were appreciated. Bro. Russell said that the decorations and other arrangements would not have been so complete without the assistance the committee received from Bro. Chichgar.

During the intervals of the several toasts some of the European brethren gave songs to the accompaniment of the pianoforte, and their efforts were loudly applauded.

A SUIT AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

ON Saturday at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine heard the case of Hajee Essa Hajee Tudla *vs.* F. L. Charles, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, in which the plaintiff sought to restrain the defendant and his officers from pulling down or otherwise interfering with any portion of the plaintiff's stable, situated at the junction of the Jackeria Musjid Street and Chinch Bunder Road, that yet remained standing, and to require them to restore to its former state such portion of the stable as had already been unlawfully pulled down. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, appeared for the defendant.

On the 16th May 1887, the defendant served the plaintiff with a notice calling upon him to commence to pull down the stable abovementioned within three days on the pretence, as the plaintiff alleged, of its being in a ruinous state; and threatened that, in the event of the plaintiff not doing so, he would cause the stable to be pulled down. The stable was not in a ruinous condition as alleged in the notice, and as more fully appeared from the reports of Messrs. Campbell and Morris, who had surveyed the premises at the plaintiff's request. The defendant was not justified in issuing the notice to the plaintiffs or in entering or pulling down the premises. Notwithstanding the correspondence that took place between the solicitors, and notwithstanding that a copy of Mr. Campbell's report was sent to the defendant for his information on the 21st May 1887, he on the following day caused a large portion of the building to be pulled down by his workmen. The plaintiff appended to his plaint two certificates dated the 9th and 23rd May 1887 from professional gentlemen. Mr. John Campbell architect certified on the 19th May 1887, that he had carefully inspected the plaintiff's premises which consisted of a stable with a left on the roof and ghorawallas' living-rooms at the back of the premises (the whole premises being little more than one large shed), and were only a ground floor. The premises were not in a ruinous condition, but were in a condition quite as good as, if not better than, most of the buildings in the immediate neighbourhood. Messrs. Morris and Campbell, in a joint report dated 23rd May 1887, said that they had inspected the plaintiff's premises with reference to a removal notice from the Municipality, requiring that the premises should be removed within 24 hours from the date of the notice. Whilst they were making the inspection, they were informed that employes of the Municipality were engaged removing the tiles from the roof, and about half the area of the roof had been already stripped. They had carefully examined the walls, the floor of the loft, and the frame-work to the building consisting of posts, beams, &c., and also the rafters and purlins and posts of the roof. The building shewed no sign of subsidence or decay, and with the most ordinary repairs it would last for several years; and was in no way dangerous to life or limb of the tenants, nor was there the slightest sign of the building so failing as to justify the Municipality stepping in and demolishing it. Messrs. Morris and Campbell were of opinion that the plaintiff should at once apply to the High Court for an injunction to restrain the Municipality from proceeding any further with the removal of his building.

The defendant, in his written statement, admitted that, after duly giving all notices required by the Bombay Municipal Acts 3 of 1872 and 4 of 1878, he by his agents entered upon and pulled down the building, which was then in a ruinous state. In doing so, he was not unlawfully trespassing, but was acting under and by virtue of the powers conferred upon him by the Municipal Acts. He submitted that, in all that he so did, he was fully justified by the circumstances of the case; and that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of the defendant, raised the following among other issues:—1. Whether having regard to section 200 of the Bombay Municipal Act, the plaintiff could maintain this suit against the defendant for the cause of action in the plaint alleged. 2. Whether having regard to the terms of the said section, this Court consider and determine whether the building in the plaint mentioned was in a ruinous state or not. 3. Whether the building was in a dangerous state or not?

Several witnesses were examined in support of the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the Court for the defendant, said the Municipal Commissioner had acted in this matter upon the information given him by responsible officers of the Municipality, who were competent to investigate these matters, whose duty it was to inspect the landed properties in the city as to their safe condition or otherwise, and who had received a special training. Considering the many things which claimed the Commissioner's attention, it was not possible for him to look personally into matters like this; and therefore it was necessary for him to depute certain portions of his work to responsible officers. The word "ruinous", as used by surveyors, applied to a house which was likely to fall or likely to come away; and the learned counsel contended that the plaintiff's stable was in a ruinous state, which was dangerous to the people of the neighbourhood. Against the opinion of the two gentlemen whose report was put in would be called witnesses, some of whom were in the service of the municipality, while others had no interest in the matter. The officers of the Municipality had a difficult and a delicate duty to perform; they were bound to protect from ruinous buildings the public and the passers-by. Some time ago several lives were lost by the falling down of a house; and the Coroner's jury who enquired into the circumstances recorded their opinion that the municipal officers ought to have seen to the condition of the premises, and to have pulled it down before the catastrophe occurred. In reference to this case, the learned counsel mentioned that the inspector of the division had reported that the premises were in a dangerous state. Two representations were then made to the municipality to secure their forbearance; and the municipality stayed their hand on the assurance of the plaintiff that he would take immediate steps to strengthen the building by putting up diagonal struts or braces. These were not put up; or if they were for a time, they were soon after removed.

Mr. Reghunath Macoond, of Messrs. Pavri and Macoond, civil engineers and architects, said that in July 1886, at the request of the plaintiff's son, he inspected the premises, for the pulling down of which a notice had been served by the municipality. He found it was in a rickety state. Most of the posts on the road side were out of plumb. Witness noticed cracks in the north wall. The timber work generally was not in a sound condition. He considered the building to be in an unsafe condition, and told the plaintiff's son so. Witness was asked to make a favourable report, but refused to do so.

Mr. John Hewson, an architect and civil engineer practising in Bombay on his own account for the last fifteen years, said he was asked by the plaintiff's son to inspect the stable at Chinch Bunder in July 1886. Plaintiff's son shewed him the notice served upon him by the Commissioner. He inspected the building. He was instructed by the plaintiff's son to allow the building to stand till November, as the property was to be rebuilt. Witness told this to Mr. Poondlik, the Superintendent of Buildings, and asked him to grant the time. He refused; and considering the building to have deflected, he thought it would be dangerous to allow it to stand so long. It was the fact, as Mr. Poondlik said, that the building was deflected in both walls, north and south. After his conversation with Mr. Poondlik, witness considered he was right in saying that the building, was dangerous and must be pulled down.

Venkatrao Ramchunder, inspector of buildings, said he saw the plaintiff's stable in Chinch Bunder in July 1886. The walls were out of plumb, and the building was deflected. The attention of Mr. Poondlik, the Superintendent, was called to the state of the building and a notice was served on the plaintiff to pull it down.

Mr. Poondlik Ganesh, Superintendent of Roads and Buildings in the service of the municipality, said that in July 1886, his attention was called to the state of the plaintiff's stable. He went and saw it. He considered it dangerous and likely to fall. Some posts had gone out of plumb; and the upper portion of the north wall had cracked and gone out of plumb.

Two more witnesses were examined, after which Mr. Starling commenced to reply on behalf of the plaintiff, but had not finished his remarks at the rising of the Court.

DISSENSIONS IN THE "RAMANUJA" SECT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Farran delivered judgment at the High Court on Saturday in the case of Acharia Bhushiakerjee Ramacharia *vs.* Narayan Acharia Sudhersan Acharia, in which the plaintiff sued to recover possession from the defendant of a house situated near the Picquet police station and the management of it, praying that an account may be taken by the Court of the rents and profits, &c. Mr Lang and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Mr Janardhun Gopal, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship, in disposing of the suit, said that the parties to it were of the "Ramanuja" sect of Vaishanawa. It was alleged by the plaintiff, and for the purposes of the suit, admitted by the defendant, that the property sought to be recovered belonged to the holder of the *gaddi* of the "sousthan" of the sect at Chandode. It was further admitted that the late Ramacharia, who died on the 6th May 1884, was the rightful holder of that *gaddi*. It was proved by several witnesses for the defendant that he was installed on the *gaddi* of Chandode by the late Ramacharia as his successor some eight or ten days before his death. There could be no reasonable doubt entertained about this fact. The Ranee of Ali Rajpur came from Central India to be present at it. The "at panch" Chanid, who said that their nominal assent was always obtained to such an appointment, had been called, and confirmed it. Shortly before his installation, namely on the 27th March 1884, Ramacharia had made his will, and therein recognising the defendant as his "chella" or desciple, he devised to the defendant his temple at Chandode, and the numerous temples subordinate thereto, and all his other property, and appointed the defendant his successor to the *gaddi*. In this sect the acharia of an institution like that at Chandode usually appointed his successor from amongst his "chellas." Whether he could appoint his successor from amongst the "chellas" of another *gaddi* of the same sect was a question upon which the witnesses were not agreed. His power to appoint any successor he pleased from amongst his own "chellas" was not disputed. After the death of Ramacharia, the defendant, having performed his funeral rites, was placed upon the *gaddi* at Chandode, and was duly recognised as the holder of the *gaddi* by the Government of the Gaekwar at Baroda, by the British Government at Broach, by the Ranee of Ali Rajpur, and by the several establishments subordinate to the Chandode *gaddi*. He still occupied that position. There was no evidence of any opposition or objection having been made by any one to the installation of the defendant on the *gaddi*. The plaintiff was a "chella" of the late Ramacharia. He was absent from Chandode when Ramacharia died, being then at a village called Taripur near Allahabad; and he there heard of the death. He reached Chandode in July 1885, and then claimed the *gaddi* from the defendant, who refused to vacate it in his favour. The defendant denied that plaintiff came to Chandode at all. The plaintiff then came to Bombay and filed this suit on the 8th May 1886 to recover the property of the *gaddi* here. He alleged that he was the rightful owner of the Chandode *gaddi*, because in the Sumvat year 1927 he was appointed by Ramacharia his "uraj" i. e., a designated successor, and that such an appointment could not be revoked, and was not in fact revoked by Ramacharia. He further alleged that the defendant was not a "chella" of Ramacharia, and that Ramacharia could not lawfully appoint the defendant as his successor. Each of these allegations was denied by the defendant. The burden, under the above circumstances, of proving them lay heavily upon the plaintiff. The defendant was undoubtedly the successor to the *gaddi* whom Ramacharia eventually chose, and was in possession of it. The plaintiff's own conduct and evidence were calculated to throw the utmost doubt upon the *bona fides* of his claim. According to his account, the fact that he had been appointed the successor of Ramacharia and installed as his "uraj" in Sumvat 1927 at the house of Narayen Delviiker in Bombay was a notorious fact in his community. By all he was recognised as their future "acharia." "During the thirteen years that intervened before the death of Ramacharia, all the Vaishanow people in and out of Bombay (the plaintiff said) knew well that I was the "uraj" of Ramacharia." The letter Baharidas, the plaintiff's correspondent and friend, wrote to him, mentioned the fact that the defendant was on the *gaddi*, but did so without a hint or suggestion, that he was not rightly on it. On learning that an usurper was on the *gaddi*, the natural course for the rightful owner to take would have been at once to have asserted his right. Instead of that, the plaintiff did not reach Chandode till July 1885 if he went then at all; and his lordship did not think he did. Then he allowed nearly another year to elapse before taking any steps in the matter, and then he asserted his claim, not in Baroda, where Chandode is situated, but in Bombay. When under these circumstances, the plaintiff at last took steps to recover his rights, it would naturally be expected that the basis upon which he rested his claim—the well-known and notorious fact of his having been publicly and with the usual ceremonies appointed by Ramacharia as his "uraj" in Sumvat 1927 in Bombay—would have been circumstantially and particularly stated in the pleadings. As drawn, they left it open to the plaintiff to shape his case in any way he pleased, to trust in fact to the chapter of accidents. The affidavit made by him on the rule left his case as vague as ever. As his lordship understood it, taking it as a whole, the case he made was that he was the eldest "chella" of Ramacharia, and as the defendant had not been duly appointed, the plaintiff as such eldest "chella" was entitled to succeed. The plaintiff's own evidence was absolutely discredited by his cross-examination. That he was dismissed in disgrace by Ramacharia from the management of the "sousthan" at Broach the evidence left no doubt in his lordship's mind. His lordship thought it was unnecessary to consider whether the defendant's appointment was valid or not; but his lordship saw no sufficient cause for doubting it. The suit was dismissed with costs.

THE DACOITS IN BURMA.

TELEGRAM from Myingyan report that the Yaw country has been a good deal disturbed lately by Bohs Yakut Thado and Thaee. The dacoits drove the Burman police out of Choungu, their outpost a few miles beyond Pouk, and threatened Pouk itself; but fortunately Colonel Ebden, commanding our nearest post—20 miles off—at Pynkyoung, was able, by acting promptly, to arrive at Pouk just in time to save it: the dacoits had surrounded it, and the Burman police were preparing to evacute. Pouk is now held by a small force of Infantry and Cavalry, who will remain there for the present. It is impossible to catch the dacoits, as they have the whole of the Yaw hills and jungles to fall back on, which are at this time of the year deadly to any but natives of the country.

A force, under Captain Scallon, from Myaing, co-operated with Colonel Ebden, and in driving some dacoits out of a village, Subadar Gabriel, 23rd Bombay Infantry, commanding a party of Mounted Infantry, was killed.

The Mounted Infantry of the Rifle Brigade, under Captain the Hon'ble E. Noel, had been working lower down the Yaw River and captured several of Boh Thado's camps.

On the 30th August a party of the 1st Bombay Lancers, under Lieutenant Thompson, surprised and captured Boh Cho's camp in the jungles between Wehloung and Seh. Boh Otee was killed and, a number of tents, arms and cattle captured. Boh Cho escaped in thick jungle.

Except in the Yaw country, the southern districts of this division are quiet, and, as was expected after Boh Ynamingyoung was killed, the Toungdwingyi district has been absolutely quiet. There is no rebel leader of influence now in that part of the country.

The rainfall has been scanty, and unless more falls soon the crop will be a bad one.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore* in *every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33 Farringdon road, London.

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WANTED, from October 15th to end of February next, a small well-furnished BUNGALOW at Matheran, monthly rent not exceeding Rs. 40. A. B.," care of this paper.

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TEN RUPEES REWARD.—LOST, from a Bungalow on Malabar Hill, a rough-haired FOX TERRIER, white with light tan head and ears, about ten months old, and answers to the name of Punch. Finder to apply to "J. M. S." office of this paper.

THE GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY, [illegible] Bombay, effects PURCHASES and SALE[illegible] Merchandise, Goods, Securities, Shares, House[illegible] Life, Fire and Marine Insurances; Lets and Hire[illegible]ouses; Supplies Books, Medicines, Watches, &c., &c.

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" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 3.

CONSOLS are again quoted by Reuter at 101½ but French Rentes in Paris have risen ¼ to 108⅞. The 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan is quoted at 101¼. In Rupee Paper Fours are ⅛ higher, 4½ per cents 1-16 lower.

In Mincing Lane yesterday Coffee was firm at an advance of 1s. in Mid-Plantation and 2s. per cwt. in Medium Mysore. Seeds remain unaltered in price, but Linseed is reported flat in tone. The Liverpool quotations for Bombay Wheat were reduced 4d. per cental for Soft White.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed steady with sales of 10,000 bales including 1,000 Surats. In spot prices the changes noted were an advance of 1-16d. in Good Bengal and a decline of like extent in G.F. Tinnivelly. To arrive Americans were 1-64d. dearer in the later deliveries from November to February, but unchanged in the earlier positions. To-day's report comes still steady as regards tone, but the estimated sales are only put at 8,000 bales including 700 Surats and quotations for American to arrive are reduced 1 64d. for all months except November-December, in which the decline is 1-32d. In New York yesterday prices were unchanged both for ready Cotton and Futures, but to-day's quotation for December shows a fall of 11 points influenced probably by the receipts being 11,000 bales, the first time they have touched two figures this season.

We give below our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position of the staple. The week's purchases in Liverpool by the trade have been on a fair scale, the total being 54,000 bales, and the spot stock has been reduced 35,000 bales, at which however it is still 76,000 bales over the same date last year. The total visible supply has only been diminished by 50,000 bales and is 94,000 bales larger than twelve months ago. It is to the American figures however that the chief interest of the moment attaches. The ready supplies in Liverpool no doubt will run down to a very low ebb in the course of the next two months, and prices in consequence may be, in fact probably will be, temporarily enchanced for good usable Cotton, but it is to the more distant future and the probable ultimate outturn of the crop that people mainly look. So far the indications are undoubtedly favourable, the comparatively free receipts showing that the crop is certainly early, which of itself is an important feature, as early maturity always reduces the risk of damage. The next Washington Agricultural Bureau's monthly report due here this day week will throw some additional light on prospects and afford a fresh point of the departure, but at the moment the favourite figure at Home seems to be 7 millions, which, if realised, would probably mean an average of about 5d. per lb. for Middling American.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1887	1886	1885
Week's receipts	39,000	24,000	30,000
" exports to U. K.	30,000	16,000	3,000
" " Continent	3,000	6,000	2,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	15,000	11,500	23,000
" exports to U. K. "	11,000	9,700	1,000
" " Cont. "	2,000	1,000	1,000
" Stock in the Ports"	84,000	167,000	137,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 2nd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds	1,210,000	1,116,310	1,138,900
" " Surats	480,000	322,250	223,860

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1887	1886	1885
Stock in Liverpool	532,000	456,260	589,620
" London	37,000	20,000	23,000
American Afloat	40,000	30,000	10,000
East Indian "	36,000	60,000	18,000
	645,000	566,260	640,620
Price of Mid-Uplands	5¼d.	5¼d.	5 7-16d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	3¾d.	3 13-16d.	4 9-16d.
Difference	1½d.	1 5-16d.	⅞d.

In Bombay to-day there has scarcely been what could be called a market for the staple. The Mills have been doing nothing and for export no real enquiry exists, quotations for New Bengals being asked for but apparently only as quotations, nothing more.

WHEAT is unchanged for ready stuff in the bazaar, the dealers being still willing sellers of such stocks as they have. Amongst Europeans however the tone for forward contracts is decidedly firmer and Rs. 4 for 91 and Rs. 3-15 for 85 per cent. Ek Dhani are now asked.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	514	bales.
Wheat	3,998	cwts.
Linseed	1,927	"
Rapeseed	677	"
Gingelly	1,451	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	1588	"

FREIGHTS are nominally unchanged, but any business being done is at exceptionally low rates. The P. and O. Steamer for London has engaged Wheat and Seed at 11s. 3d. and transactions have taken place for Dunkirk at 16s. 6d. for September, 17s. 6d. for October loading.

EXCHANGE.—Reuter quotes Bar Silver in London 1-16d dearer and reports a lakh of Council Bills taken up on Calcutta at 1s. 5 9-32d., an advance of 1-16d. on the price paid the previous day. Notwithstanding these incitements to strength however the market to-day has rather tended in the opposite direction. Opening at 1s. 5⅛d. for demand Bank Bills and 1st 5 15-32d. for 3 months Credits a decline of 1-32d. took place very early on, and later in the day Credits could probably have been placed at 1s. 5 13-32d. We quote for ready Bills:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 3-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 9-32d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 7-16d.	"
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·84½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues firm at Rs. 98 13-16 for Fours and nominally Rs. 102⅝ for Fours-and-a half.

SHARES.—Mills are the turn quieter again, Coorla, Jewraj Balloo and Oriental being Rs. 12½, Manockjee Petit and Queen Rs. 5 lower. Bombay Burma Trading Co.'s shares are firm at Rs. 2,850. Bapty Bros. Flour Mills are nominal at Rs. 65. Mofussil Press have improved to Rs. 445, New Berar to Rs. 575.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	757½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	665
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£49
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 350		5 pct.	122

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,850

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,175
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	875
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	235
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	117½
Bombay Cotton Press.	10)	125	125	Rs. 14	115
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	630
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,525
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,450
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 35	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	365
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	232½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	445
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	575
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	—	112½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	360
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	525
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	970

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

NASH—August 28, at "Soom," Darjeeling, the wife of G Nash, of a daughter.
SELLS—August 29, at 76, Circular Garden Reach Road, Allahabad, the wife of Mr. John Henry Sells, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MACALISTER—August 28, at the Mission House, Jeypore, Rajputana, Archibald, son of the Rev G Macalister, of Dysentery, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1887.

THE best of the Bengalis, as he has been called, is still in need of a biographer for any service that has been done him by Mr. Naizendra Nath Ghose, in his "Kristo Das Pal, a Study." It is due to Mr. Ghose, however, to say that he claims to be something less than the biographer of his hero. The record of Kristo Das Pal's life, someone has said, is the record of the political history of Bengal during the last twenty years, and he shrinks from attempting so large a task as that. His "study," then, must be taken as something less than a biography, and so taking it we must look indulgently upon its manifold defects. It is diffuse and shapeless and—may we say it?—is tediously imbued with the characteristic weaknesses of the intellectual Bengali. The wordy dissertations on things in general with which Mr. Ghose interrupts his record, the obstinate turn for generalization which makes him forget that he is dealing with a personality and not with abstract principles, spoil what might have been a better book than it is if the friendly severities of the pruning knife had been exercised upon it. It is a pity that biographic justice yet remains to be done to the memory of one whom those who best knew him appear to have been disposed to regard as a great man and, within his limits, a statesman. That he was a credit, and should serve as an example, to his race will not be denied. But perhaps if he was the best of the Bengalis it was because in many respects he was so little like them. He was not one of the pet products of University Education, sent out upon the world with ample furnishings from the text books and with even more ample expectations of the mission which they had fitted him to accomplish. As a matter of fact he had no University education, and Mr. Ghose thinks so lightly of this much appreciated amongst the many gifts that England has made to India that he regards the fact as matter for congratulation. He is probably right so far as this—that there is no reason to think that Kristo Das Pal would have been a less successful publicist than he was if he had been an M.A. of the University of Calcutta. As a journalist, we suspect, he lost nothing, for it is a matter of experience that as a rule the University has not proved the best training ground for the journalistic career. Somehow or other he seems never to have been a victim to the consuming idea that the one path of duty for every young man of talent lies in the service of the Government. He did, indeed, for a few days enter the public service as translator in the cutcherry of a district judge, but was thought unfit for the work and was promptly dismissed. Mr. Ghose affirms his faith in the prevailing view which Kristo Das Pal was by circumstance if not by inclination enabled to ignore. He roundly declares that in India success and failure practically mean appreciation and want of appreciation, encouragement and want of encouragement, by the Government. We know all that needs to be said in extenuation of the error contained in this notion. We know how unreasonable it would be to limit the people of this country, with the limitations here placed upon the professional career, to the better example of England, where the number who look to Government to find them a living is infinitesimally small. Still we would urge that they do a disservice to their countrymen who tell them, as this writer does, that the "recognition by Government is a necessary element of success in life." We must leave them to consider for themselves how much or how little, on that assumption, can be done for two hundred millions of people by a Government which, when all its resources are told, has only fifty millions sterling to dispose of in India. It is not in the career of Kristo Das Pal, at all events, that the idea finds sanction. Recognition by Government was certainly no essential element of his professional or public success. He had succeeded as a journalist before the Government called him to its councils, and had succeeded without their help or patronage. And his work was the more commendable because of the absence from it of any of the meretricious qualities which, especially amid a population like that of Bengal, will win popularity for a writer. We shall not ask how far the restraint which characterized much of his writings was due to the fact that the *Hindu Patriot*, which he edited for twenty years, was the organ of the British Indian Association, and that the British Indian Association was a zamindar body. The moderation of his advocacy was as much the product of his temperament as of his circumstances. It provoked the impatience of ardent spirits around him, but it gave him a force in which the Bengali journalists of to-day are as much lacking as they were twenty years ago. His biographer confesses to some difficulty in presenting Kristo Das Pal's political doctrine in visible shape. We should scarcely have expected him to do so. The work of the journalist is too much hand to mouth work to be capable of concrete presentment. Much of it is a healthy negation, consisting in the discouragement of shams or in the moderating of extravagant expectations. If Kristo Das Pal was diligent in this part of his duty he deserved well even of the countrymen whom he offended in so doing, and who often were sadly in need of the lessons that a robust good sense could impart to them. Mr. Ghose seems to think that the hero of his story needed an ampler air to breathe in and a larger field to work in. He was editor and contributor rolled into one, and he found it arduous work to write the whole of his paper. So it doubtless was, though Mr. Ghose's account of the matter will seem curious to people who have seen much of the inside of a newspaper office. When he tells us that "the journalist takes several days to read a report; he reviews it in a clever leading article; the article is admired," we wonder whether the third or the first statement in the proposition is the nearer to the truth. Kristo Das Pal's biographer at all events does not magnify the journalist's office. "All regular journalistic work," he confidently tells us, "tends ultimately to injure the higher faculties of the writer." This, unhappily, comes upon us in rapid succession to the recent declaration of a charming French critic, who has humbled us all under his judgment that "journalists, who are obliged to improvise an article every day, and who succeed in doing it with a marvellous art, at the end of a certain time are fit for nothing but leader writing, and are incapable of composing books." From this discouraging limitation of journalistic possibilities we turn almost with relief to a writer as far removed from M. Gaston Boissier as M. Boissier is from Mr. Ghose—to Louis Veuillot, whose definition of the qualifications of a journalist is exacting enough to set against at all events Mr. Ghose's judgment upon these intellectual tendencies of newspaper work. "The talent of the journalist," wrote the famous editor of the *Univers*, "consists in his promptitude, in the flashing stroke; above all, in clearness. He has only a sheet of paper and an hour to state his case, to test his adversary, and to give his judgment. If he says a word that does not go straight to the mark, if he uses a phrase that the reader does not seize in an instant, then he does not understand his trade. Let him be rapid, let him be simple, let him be precise. The pen of the journalist has all the privileges of free, bold conversation. He ought to use them. But no display, and let him above all keep clear of every effort after eloquence." It is hard upon us to be told on the one hand that all this is expected of us, and on the other that our daily toil is bad for our own brains, and not of much service to other peoples. But it was not only because Kristo Das Pal was a journalist that in the view of his biographer his talents were not so useful in his day and generation as they might have been. His whole life, we are told, is a mournful spectacle of talent, energy, and feeling suppressed, crabbed, and curtailed by the institutions of the land he was born in. This is a complaint which men often make on their own account, but seldom on account of others. Yet the institutions of the land, we should say, were not particularly unkind to a man who rose from the humblest rank—we read of his having been excused a club subscription of a rupee and a half a year because of poverty—and died a member of the Supreme Legislative Council. To lament that he had nothing like the position and power of an English civilian is unreasonable, even if there be any truth in the premise. He did more for his countrymen than a civilian could have done, and we do not know that he would have done well the work of a civilian. At all events Mr. Ghose himself supplies one conspicuous reason against charging the institutions of the land with limiting Kristo Das Pal's opportunities. He reminds us of the jealousy and heart-burning that were caused in many quarters when Kristo Das Pal was appointed a Justice of the Peace and a Member of Corporation, and that if he received little from the Government he received still less from the people. "Living or dead," we are told, "he received very inadequate recognition from his enlightened countrymen. During his lifetime his social influence was only the result of his official position, and now that he is dead one cannot fail to be struck by the very much larger support which the European community has given to the movement to perpetuate his memory than that which his countrymen have thought fit to give."

THE Right Reverend J. M. Strachan, M. D., Bishop of Rangoon, who leaves by the mail to-morrow on a trip to England, has for many years exerted himself in matters of the higher education and has thus obtained an influence over natives as well as Europeans, of peculiar value. The head of a Missionary College in Madras, he was well known in the University of that City: and even before his promotion to the See of Rangoon on the retirement of Bishop Titcomb, he had on a previous visit to Europe studied in the Faculty of Medicine at Edinburgh, proceeding in due course to the Doctorate, and obtaining also the distinction of Gold Medallist. In his episcopal tours in Burma, which often took him into wild, recondite districts, the poor inhabitants often sought his charity in regard to medical treatment: his influence as a Bishop of their souls was increased by his ability to prescribe for their bodies. Though not a member of the Educational Syndicate of Burma he gave it his early and warm support. In 1883 he offered Rs. 1,000, provided nine or more Natives would add Rs. 9,000 to create a scholarship "to be assigned" wrote the Bishop "to the student (without regard to race or religion) of any educational institution in Burma" who should pass best at first B A and on the understanding that he should proceed to the B A examination. We believe the Chief Commissioner took some objection about that time to the competency of the syndicate as then constituted to hold property; and as a fact the donation was never accepted, and the movement failed, but not through any want of appreciation by the people. At the same time the Bishop expressed his hope that a medical school might be opened some day with instruction in the vernacular, so as to turn out a class of men content with a modest income. Private practitioners of this class, said the Bishop, scattered through the towns and villages, would be a great boon to the country. This advice might be reiterated over and again, as Burma more than most countries suffers from quacks, people who mix up palmistry and astrology with the healing art. Dr. Strachan, moreover, testified to the necessity of appointing as Principal of the newly created Rangoon College of Arts a first class University man, and we believe there was a general feeling that the Syndicate would have done well if in making a recent appointment to that distinguished place they had given weightier consideration to that opinion. The practical competency of the learned Bishop to deal with all these subjects was shown among other results in the number of pass certificates awarded among those ladies who took advantage of the ambulance class for ladies which he started at Rangoon. Now that the University movement is coming into prominence it is to be hoped that the powers that be will be guided by the advice which he tendered about four years ago, namely, that "very soon a movement should be set on foot for the purpose of securing an act of incorporation, so that the Educational Syndicate may commit happy despatch, and gracefully merge into the Senatus of the University of Rangoon." Surely the Director of Public Institution has had ample time to reflect on this proposal; and it would gratify many thoughtful Burmans as well as Europeans at Rangoon and Moulmein if he would discuss the subject in his Annual Report, or bring it up before the Syndicate.

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation is devoting laborious days to the work of undoing the Penelope's web which Mr. Naylor, with the aid of Mr. Ollivant wrought into the semblance of a measure to replace the present Municipal Act and sundry provisions embedded in ten or eleven other Acts setting forth how the administration of this Act is to be carried on. Almost daily a committee of the whole house meets to the number sometimes of fifteen and sometimes of twenty, and patiently unravels the work of the draftsman and pronounces it unfit for wear. Captain Selby usually presides at this operation, and in his absence Dr. Blaney takes the chair. What will be left of the five hundred and odd clauses of the drafted bill will not fill the smallest of conceivable waste paper-baskets. What the Government of Bombay will do with the irreducible minimum thus arrived at we would willingly know. In these matters curiosity is not only a good thing in itself, like all other healthy instincts of the human mind, but it is a patriotic quality which should be encouraged. We should also like to anticipate the feelings of the Hon'ble Mr. Naylor when he gets back his carefully elaborated Bill with every clause recast or struck out, every line twisted and read backwards, until the endeavour to make head or tail of it must threaten the sanity of a conscientious reader. Probably the Government will be advised by a section of the Corporation to pay no particular attention to the outcome of all the labour and time expended by the Committee of the whole House on remodelling the Bill, but to drop the affair to the bottom of the deepest well, and try to forget it, so that its memory may not embitter the future hours which will have to be devoted to the endeavour to manufacture a new draft of a Bill which will please all parties alike. The reasons for that course are many, no doubt; but there is a reason against it which will doubtless prevail with practical men. Some two years of time and thought have been expended on the work of getting into the four corners of one draft the provisions, which have now to be groped for through eleven Acts, by those whose business it is to conduct the manifold business affairs of this great and growing city with some regard to legality and order. To allow all this labour to come to nought, and begin again from the beginning, would be in accordance with the method of Frenchmen elaborating a constitution to last for ever, or at all events for a year or two, while our own more plodding people are quite as intent on holding fast by what is good as of securing some improvement which may be worth the trouble of making. To tear Mr. Naylor's drafted Municipal Bill to tatters, leaving no shred of it cohering, and leave the Government to put the remnant in the waste-paper basket, is not to turn the opportunity of accomplishing an improvement in matters municipal to the best account.

THE Local Government have received the Secretary of State's despatch announcing his reversal of their decision in the case of Mr. Wilson, Collector of Kaira and Political Agent for Cambay. It has not, we believe, been communicated to the Dewan of Cambay, and it is inferred from this that there is nothing in Lord Cross's decision which affects that gentleman, or disturbs the judgment of the Bombay Government, officially communicated to him after the inquiry, that there was no justification for the insult he had received. Nevertheless it will be highly unsatisfactory, from a public point of view, if the Secretary of State's despatch, as well as the report of the Commissioners upon which the decision of the Bombay Government was based, is withheld. It is not for the satisfaction of an idle curiosity that the papers should be made public. If from the first the Government had taken measures to ensure secrecy there would have been a certain consistency in keeping the matter secret to the end. But the inquiry was held *coram populo*, and equal publicity was given to the resolution of the local Government. They have themselves given one very strong reason why the Commissioners' report should be published in putting it on record that the Commissioners had therein analyzed the evidence with great impartiality. The publication of so impartial a summing up should prejudice no interest, and it ought not to be refused without good reason. The presumption, no doubt, must be that justice has been done, but the public are not obliged to believe this in the absence of the documents which show how the local Government were led to a particular conclusion, and how the Secretary of State, apparently with no new evidence before him, was led to the precisely opposite. The public are not at all desirous to have this very painful story re-told; but important interests are involved, and the Government will scarcely be warranted in withholding the information.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, will land at the Apollo Bunder at 7 a.m. to-day. The 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment will furnish a guard of honour consisting of 100 rank and file with band and colours, and a salute of 15 years will be fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival. The Bombay Light Horse will furnish an escort to accompany his Royal Highness to the residence of the Brigadier-General, commanding the Bombay district, in the Marine Lines. The heads of departments and staff are asked to attend.

QUARANTINE has been established at Goa, and passengers proceeding from Bombay are kept in the lazaretto, as a precautionary measure to check the introduction of cholera into that country.

THE announcement that Senhor Sa Coutinho the Chief Justice of Goa, is about to retire will surprise many, but what will surprise them more will be the motive which actuates him to take this step. It is said that the Chief Justice having alienated the support and sympathy of the bench can no longer perform his duties so satisfactorily as he might have done under different circumstances. Why private relations between judges should prevent them from the discharge of judicial functions impartially is not clear unless it admitted that justice is administered in that country in a partisan spirit. There have been general complaints about certain judges turning themselves party leaders, and forfeiting thereby public confidence. The intended resignation of Senhor Sa Coutinho will deepen the general impression.

WE hear that Sheppard's coasting steamers will, weather permitting, recommence running from the 19th September.

THE Viceroy will spend a short time at the Cavalry Camp of Exercise at Lawrencepur during the second week in November.

IT is probable the Burmo-Chinese frontier will be delimited in the course of next cold weather. The ratification of the Treaty between England and China shows that the understanding between the two Powers is still excellent, and the next few years may witness the making of an overland telegraph line linking India and China. Our own telegraph is now at Bhamo, and the Chinese within some 300 miles of the frontier in that direction.

FROM the accounts of the trade by land of British India for the month of April last, as compared with April 1886, it appears that the total value of the trade was Rs. 1,13,34,304 as against Rs. 1,31,95,839. There was a large decrease in the value of exports, which amount to only Rs. 46,99,433 as against Rs. 84,95,946, but an increase of above nine lakhs in the imports. There was an increase in the imports from Trans-Frontier by rail, Sewestan, Kabul, Kashmir, Nepal, Kereni, and Zimme, while there was a decrease in the trade with Bajour, Sikkim, Hill Tippera, and Upper Burma. In the export trade the principal decreases were with Lus Bela, Khelat, Kandahar, Trans-Frontier by rail, Sewestan, Kabul, Sikkim, and Upper Burma, Zimme and Siam, while there was an increase in the exports to Kashmir, Tibet, Bhutan, and Kereni.

THE balance of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, exclusive of interest upon capital, at credit of the Fund on the Government Books on the 31st October last amounted to Rs. 96,21,272, an increase of Rs. 4,35,428 over the balance at credit of the Fund at the same period of 1885. The nett increase in receipts amounted to Rs. 2,625, and in payments to Rs. 7,974 while the nett increase in the balance was Rs. 4,27,448. The subscriptions, from August to October inclusive, in the Widow's Fund amounted to Rs. 1,23,769 and in the Children's Fund to Rs. 84,160, both of which show a slight increase over the corresponding period of 1885. The payments of pensions to incumbents in the Widows' Fund during the same period, viz. August to October 1886 amounted to Rs. 90,764, and in the Children's Fund to Rs. 62,706, while the loss by Exchange on remittances to England amounted to the large sum of Rs. 20,480. There were 1,536 subscribers to the Widows' Fund and 1,023 to the Children's Fund, while of persons receiving pensions as incumbents there were 435 in the Widows' Fund and 658 in the Children's Fund. The number of subscribers sharing the divisible surplus, viz. Rs. 59,760, amounted to 1,928, of whom 1,152 were in the Widow's Fund and 776 in the Children's Fund, showing an increase of 106 person over the same period of 1885.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PROCLAIMED MEETING AT ENNIS.

GREAT PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The Dublin authorities have despatched large forces of the police and military to Ennis, Co. Clare, in view of the holding of the meeting which was announced to take place to-day, notwithstanding its assembly has been proclaimed under the Crimes Act.

It is expected that forty thousand Irishmen will be present at the meeting, including Mr. Dillon and several other members of the House of Commons.

ANOTHER MEETING OF EMPERORS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 3.

A meeting will shortly take place between their Imperial Majesties the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Germany.

Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky will also be present.

THE BULGARIAN MINISTRY.

TIRNOVA, Sept. 2.

Colonel Stambouloff, the late Regent of Bulgaria, and well-known as a Russophobist, has succeeded in forming a Cabinet for Prince Ferdinand.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION TO BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 2.

The Porte has asked Germany to try and induce England, Austria and Italy to consent to the mission of General Emrath to Bulgaria.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William has left here for Germany.

THE AFGHAN DINNER AT SIMLA

SIR F. ROBERTS' SPEECH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

At the Afghan Dinner at Simla Sir F. Roberts said:—On an occasion like the present, when we have met to fight our Afghan battles over again, I think all will agree that the less speechifying we have the better. I should not, however, like to leave this room without saying a few words to the many friends I see around me, some of whom I have been unfortunate to meet very seldom since we were in Afghanistan. When the idea of having an Afghan dinner at Simla this year was first mooted, it was hoped that a goodly number of those who had taken part in the war would join, but the attendance to-night has exceeded our expectations and is a sufficient proof, if indeed any proof were needed, that a strong feeling of comraderie, which was engendered during the Afghan Campaign, is as general and cordial now as it was at the close of the Campaign seven years ago. This is very pleasant to find, for seven years bring with them great changes in the lives of men, especially Military men. Several of our old friends and comrades have left the service and retired into private life, while many others have taken advantage, as we felt sure they would, of the fresh opportunities afforded them of adding to the laurels they had already gained. The three distinguished Battalions of British Infantry, which formed the backbone of that magnificent force which it will ever be my pride to have commanded on the march from Kabul to Kandahar, have each seen a deal of service since those days. The 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles and 92nd Highlanders were allowed but brief spell and rest after their return from Kandahar, when they were ordered to South Africa, where many fine soldiers, who had survived the Afghan Campaign, laid down their life for their Queen and country in fights against the Boers. In Egypt the 72nd Highlanders were conspicuous by their gallant soldierlike bearing, and one other Corps, which was well-known at Kabul as the 67th, has recently in Burma ably maintained its high reputation. The 9th Lancers, 13th and 15th Hussars have long ago returned to England, the two latter regiments doing good service in both Africa and on their way. Several Batteries of Royal Artillery and Battalions of British Infantry, who were in Afghanistan, are also at Home, but many of them are still in India, and I can testify that they are all as well as glorious regiments and batteries of the Indian Army, whether belonging to Bengal, Madras or Bombay, and as efficient as ever and eager for opportunity to prove once more on active service their loyalty and devotion to their Queen and Colours. As regards the Officers many names will occur to us as having reaped fresh distinction. It would take too long to go through the whole list, but if I shall not be taxing your patience too much, I will refer to a few of those still serving, who were in more or less prominent positions during the Afghan War. First, there is General Sir Donald Stewart who for a time held the supreme command in Afghanistan and who, after having been nearly five years Commander-in-Chief in India, is now Member of the Indian Council. Then comes Sir Alfred Lyall, who has desired me to express his deep regret at being unable to join our party this evening. As Foreign Secretary throughout the war he had much to say with regard to the conduct of affairs in Afghanistan, and during 1880 he had occasion to visit both Kabul and Kandahar. Sir A. Lyall is now about to leave India, after having been more than five years Lieut.-Governor in the N.-W. Provinces. Sir Charles Arbuthnot, who commanded the brigade on the Khyber Line, is now Commander-in-Chief of Madras. Mr. Durand, who as my Political Secretary at Kabul afforded me the greatest assistance, has since won the Blue Ribbon of the Civil Service, the Secretaryship to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. Sir Leppel Griffin, who was for some months chief Political Officer at Kabul, is now Governor-General's Agent in Central India. Sir Oliver St. John, who held a similar post at Kandahar, is also Agent to the Governor-General, as is Sir R. Sandeman, who did good service in Beluchistan throughout the campaign. The two Goughs, Sir Charles and Sir Hugh, both command Divisions of the Army in India, as do also Major-Generals Giles, Sir Thomas Baker, Macfarlane and Gordon. Major-General Perkins, the able and energetic head of the Royal Engineers, whose service throughout the campaign was most valuable, is now Chief Engineer in the Punjab. Major-General Chapman, who was chief of the Staff first to Sir Donald Stewart and then to me, is now Q. M. G. in India. The Adjutant-Generalship of the Bombay Army is held by Brigadier-General Knowles, who commanded the 67th at Kabul. The Deputy Adjutant-Generalships of Bengal, Madras and Bombay are held by officers who did good work in Afghanistan. Sir West Ridgeway, who was Assistant Political Officer in Afghanistan, has recently brought to satisfactory conclusion the difficult task of settling the Northern Boundary of Afghanistan.

(*To be continued.*)

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF ASSAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

It is intended that Mr. D. Fitzpatrick shall succeed Sir Charles Elliot as Chief Commissioner of Assam.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Consequent on the replacement, at the disposal of the Military Department, of the services of Colonel H. C. Menzies, Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Ludlow is appointed Deputy Commissioner, Third Class Hyderabad Assigned District.

The Governor-General in Council has received with much satisfaction, the information that the Chief of Jamkhandi has abolished imposts upon trade in his country.

Colonel A. C. Toker is appointed Deputy Secretary Military Department in succession to Major T. Deane, promoted *vice* Colonel A. C. W. Crookshank, who has been appointed commandant 34th Bengal Infantry.

Mr. J. Craig officiates as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Resident Hyderabad in the Public Works Department until relieved by Mr. H. F. White.

Colonel F. D M. Brown officiates as Superintending Engineer during the absence of Mr. W. D. Brockman on privilege leave.

The investiture of the Countess of Dufferin with the Order of the Sun by the Persian Consul-General from Bombay on behalf of the Shah of Persia is notified.

ALLEGED OUTRAGES BY BELOOCHES IN SIND.

(FROM A NATIVE CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD Sept. 3.

Your remark respecting the telegram of August 25, about the Belooch riot, hoping the information was based on rumours, was justifiable. Such disturbances under the British Government seem incredible, but unfortunately here they really occur.

The memorial to the Commissioner, with sixteen hundred signatures, recounts several instances of riots, robberies, murders and outrages on females, and shows the difficulty of identifying the offenders. It requests the removal of the Belooch Regiment or the adoption of measures to prevent the men from coming to town. The Collector has been endeavouring to restore quiet, and August 31, the Hindus' marriage day, passed peacefully.

On August 29 three sepoys on duty shamelessly outraged an ayah.

Last night a Bania was robbed of his turban and some rupees; another was beaten on Gidu road. Rumoured instances are not reported. A dacoity case is proceeding against the sixteen Beloochees identified out of the 200 implicated. The Public Prosecutor is not conducting the case, though the offence is non-bailable. The sepoys are set free, witnesses being afraid to appear against them, so the court find it difficult to obtain the whole truth.

The life, property and honour of the people are in danger. It is to be hoped the Collector and Commissioner will make the best possible arrangements for the security of life and property.

CHARITIES AT BHOWNUGGUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGUR, Sept. 3.

The Maharaja Sir Takhtsingji comes forward again with an act of generosity and charity. The first was the opening of an Annkshetra Sanyahis; now there is to be opened a boarding house for blind, lame and other helpless persons, without distinction of caste or creed. The institution is placed under the supervision of a committee, three members and a president, representing different religions. The people look upon the acts of their master with feelings of extreme joy and satisfaction as they all particularly tend towards the welfare of those placed under his charge.

A free distribution of food which began yesterday was proclaimed throughout the town by beat of drum.

It is said that the Maharaja contemplates the establishment of an asylum for lepers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The Bombay mails of the 16th ulto., arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

SUEZ, Sept. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left here this morning.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino outward bound for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, left here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, Sept. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

LISBON, Sept. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, Sept. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Zambesi, (extra) arrived here yesterday evening.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Imperator, from Bombay, reached here to-day.

ZANZIBAR, Sept. 3.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. Nyanza left here for Bombay direct on the 3rd inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3¼
The Manchester market has been steady.	
Exchange on India 60 day's sight	1 5 3-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70¼
4½ per cent. „	73
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅓
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101¼ ex-divd.
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108¾
Bar Silver	45

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's sales of Cotton	54,000	bales.
„	„ Surats	6,000	„
„	Imports of Cotton	23,000	„
„	„ Surats	nil	„
„	Stock of Cotton	532,000	„
„	„ Surats	179,000	„
„	Stock of Cotton in London	37,000	„

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Sept. 3.

10 p.m.	77·8

SUNDAY, Sept. 4.

6 a.m.	77·8
10 a.m.	81·6
2 p.m.	83·5
4 p.m.	83·3

MILITARY NEWS.

The 16th Bengal Infantry Depôt at Lucknow will be moved by rail to Agra at an early date.

Lieutenant L. H. Reid, Bengal Staff Corps, Quartermaster and Wing Officer, 27th Punjab Infantry, has been awarded a gratuity of twelve months pay of rank on account of the wound he received in Upper Burma, on the 14th December 1886, in an encounter with dacoits.

A question having been raised whether an invalid officer is entitled to free medical attendance, the Government of India has decided that as an invalid officer is liable for the performance of garrison duties, he does not come under the category of a pensioned officer and is accordingly entitled to gratuitous medical attendance.

The Government of India has sanctioned the following scale of allowances for the Transport Assistants of regiments and batteries having Government Transport in charge:—

British Regiments and Batteries.

For charge of less than 50 animals, 1 Transport Assistant on Rs. 10.

For charge of more than 50, but not exceeding 100 animals, 2 Transport Assistants on Rs. 10 each.

For charge of more than 100 animals, 1 Assistant on Rs. 10 to each troop or company to which transport is attached.

Native Regiments and Batteries.

For charge of less than 100 animals, Rs. 10 per mensem.

For 100 or more animals, Rs. 20 per mensem.

The allowances for native regiments and batteries to be drawn by the commanding officer and distributed as he sees fit. In all regiments, both British and Native, having Government Transport in charge, the regimental Transport Officer will draw an allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem, out of which he must defray cost of stationery and clerical labour. The above allowances for officers and Transport assistants will be drawn by regiments and batteries both on the line of march and in cantonment. The charge of *hired* transport does not entitle either officers or Transport Assistants to any allowances.

Colonel C. B. Blowers, Bombay Staff Corps, has been pensioned from the 31st August, on £713·5 per annum. Colonel Blowers was formerly Ordnance Examiner, Bombay.

Deputy Surgeon-General L. S. Bruce, I. M. S., will retire from the Service on the 15th September, on a pension of £950 per annum.

Full instructions for the formation of native reserves are under consideration at Army Headquarters, and will shortly be published. The Government of India have sanctioned the retransfer of men from the active reserve to the colours, either in the regiment to which the men belonged, to its linked battalion, or to any other regiment, such transfer being carried out under the Commander-in-Chief's orders. The Government have also decided that no refund of the pay drawn by the men whilst with the active reserve should be required, as service in the active reserve reckons as service for full pension; that active reserve service counts as service for full pension; and that, as regards the grant of free passages by rail from their homes to the regiments to which the men are transferred, the Government consider that if a man is allowed to join the colours again to suit himself, he should not get passage by rail to the battalion he joins.

The undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers, employed as Assistant Field Engineers in Upper Burma, have been ordered to India at the earliest practicable opportunity:—

Captain H. H. Barnet, to Jhansi.
Lieutenants Stokes-Roberts and Tilley to Rurki.
Lieutenants Hulcatt and Perceval, to Bangalore.

Officers recalled from leave in England for service in Burma are to be allowed a refund of the expenses incurred by them for the conveyance of their baggage, within the limit allowed by regulations, to be carried free from London to Brindisi.

An officer is eligible for ordinary privilege leave, during the period when such leave is available, in the year in which he returns from accumulated privilege leave, provided he first rejoins his regiment or appointment from such accumulated privilege leave. A decision on this point has been much needed.

A soldier employed as a clerk in an office on consolidated pay is not entitled to subsistence allowance for his wife or children.

Should an officer die after sending in his papers for retirement before such retirement from the services has received her Majesty's approval, he will be considered to have died whilst on the active list, and his widow will accordingly be entitled to the benefits of the fund.

The invalid pension allowed to native soldiers after 15 years' service has been abolished prospectively for all soldiers enlisted after the 30th November 1886.

The following regulations for the admission of prizes for target practice in the Cavalry and Infantry have been issued:—(*a*) 1*s.* for each recruit exercised through the Recruit's Course, and (*b*) 2*s.* 6*d.* for each man exercised through the individual firing of the range practices for trained soldiers.

These grants shall be drawn by any corps or detachment for all men who complete their individual firing with it, whether they belong to such corps or detachment, or are attached to it. The amount of grant (*a*) shall be awarded to recruits in such sums as may be decided by the officer commanding the corps, with the approval of the General or other officer commanding the division or district. The amount of grant (*b*) shall be awarded in prizes as follows:—10*s.* to the best shots, not exceeding 10 per cent. of the lance-sergeants, corporals, lance-corporals, and privates (including attached men) of each troop or company or part of casuals who have been exercised throughout the individual range practices of the annual course. The distribution of the remainder of grant (*b*) and of all forfeitures shall be left to the discretion of the commanding officer of the corps, subject to the approval of the General or other officer commanding the division or district, and shall be paid in such awards, for the additional encouragement of recruits, trained soldiers and non-commissioned officers and for proficiency in range and field practices, as may be deemed most conducive to efficiency. The commanding officer of the corps shall obtain approval of the General or other officer commanding the division or district for his proposed distribution and for any changes which circumstances may render necessary. It shall be in the power of the General or other officer commanding the division or district to withhold the issue of any prize which he may consider undeserved, and in every case his decision shall be final. The percentage of any troop, company or squad shall be calculated on the number of men who complete the individual range practice with it. Additional prizes shall be given for fractions of six and upwards.

THE MILL INDUSTRY IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The writer of the leader in yesterday's *Gazette* on the subject of the development of Cotton Industry in the City shows a complete grasp of the question raised by the correspondent who, whatever his qualifications may be to forecast the future, takes a too parochial, if not selfish, view of the issues involved.

I am strongly of conviction that in the vast untapped districts of China Bombay capitalists have a virgin field where fair harvests may be reaped. I happen to know that private advices are being [illegible]antly received from those who have enough cons[illegible] on their side to speak by reason of large authorit[illegible]es, the meaning of which is that we local experien[illegible] to tap the provinces. There is are just beginning [illegible] the possibilities of the Yarn scarcely any limit to [illegible]ning has improved the and Cloth trade. Ring sp[illegible] there is intelligent quality of our Yarn. Where [illegible] results are the skill to work the machinery the up-country most satisfactory. I could name an others, mill which has been successful beyond [illegible]ion chiefly because there the greatest possible atten[illegible] which skilled intelligence can devote is given. Bombay should be up and doing. If she can only persevere and try to outbid the "home-spuns" of the Chinese—the coarse stuff worn by the masses—fifty new mills will not suffice to clothe the millions of the Celestials out of the products of their looms. I am of opinion that new mills should not only spin but weave. We ought to increase our loom power a great deal more. Those who run may read. There is no secret in the matter. Why are cloths turned out by the Sassoon Mills making much headway in China? Simply because they have persevered. The "croakers" who irrationally croak ought not to be encouraged. If they would only take the trouble to ascertain the real facts they would adopt a more cheerful tone.

I am glad of your criticism on the views of this particular school. It is most thoughtfully penned, and shows a complete grasp of the whole subject, and you are to be congratulated on the courage of your opinion. Such sound reasoning must surely have an educating influence on those who take the unreasonably gloomy view.—Yours, &c.,

HOPE.

Sept. 3.

BELOOCH SEPOYS AT HYDRABAD SIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your Karachi correspondent is of opinion that the accounts published in your paper and in a "local print" (by which I understand him to mean the *Sind Times*) of the riot at Hydrabad are grossly exaggerated, and he accordingly telegraphs to you his own version of the story which he of course thinks to be perfectly free from falsehood or exaggeration. There is however so much of *suggestio falsi* and *suppressio veri* in his telegram that I feel bound to contradict the impression which his telegram might have made on your readers. I was present at Hydrabad Sind up to the 27th of August last, and am therefore in a far better position to supply you with correct information about this affair than your correspondent, who was far away from the scene of riot and plunder, and whose information could not be better than hearsay.

Your correspondent says that one or two sepoys expressed somewhat too boldly their admiration of the ladies whose attendants, assisted by the townspeople, assaulted the sepoys, a skirmish being the result, in which no one was much hurt. Now this incident occurred at night, and the ladies in question were closely muffled up in their dresses according to the custom of the country, and it may safely be asserted that it was under the circumstances impossible to judge of their beauty and express one's admiration for them. The fact is that the sepoys took liberties with the ladies, and their attendant (and not *attendants* as your correspondent telegraphs) remonstrating was soundly beaten and dragged through the bazar, until some men interfered and separated them and got beaten in the bargain. The cases of the servant of the ladies against the sepoys and of the sepoys against the men who interfered are pending before a first-class magistrate at Hydrabad, and we may expect that truth will be sifted from falsehood in a court of justice and its judgment accepted as final. Until then we can afford to wait.

But this incident, which did not cause much sensation in the town, was only a foretaste of what took place three days after. Your correspondent has, however, thought it convenient to suppress all mention of it. On the 21st of August last, a large number of Belooch sepoys (their exact number is not known, but the District Superintendent of Police said they were certainly less than 150) entered the town in bodies of eight or ten without their uniforms, beat the people and the police, and robbing some, retreated to their lines with impunity. The whole town was in a state of panic, the shops and houses were closed, and after the sepoys had left the coast clear, I saw solitary policemen parading up and down the bazaar and the people inquiring about those hurt and robbed. Among those beaten were a graduate and an assistant master of the Hydrabad High School, and about twenty others whose statements are duly entered in the police records.

Mr. Laxmansing, a police inspector, and Mr. Mahomed Sidik, the town inspector, received several cuts in the riot, as they themselves confessed before Mr. Navalrai, a first-class magistrate. Mr. Duggan, the Superintendent of Police, is reported to have received a blow on the head and to have had his hat knocked off. It is also said that on his grappling with a couple of sepoys he received two blows more on his ribs, which felled him to the ground, and injured him seriously. At any rate the fall he received confined him to his bed for some days, and he was in consequence unable to attend his office. About 15 or 20 sepoys have been identified, and Dr. Pollen, the District Magistrate, has ordered their prosecution. These are undeniable facts, which your correspondent has quietly ignored, and which I challenge him to deny categorically.

Dr. Pollen, our popular Collector, knows this and more, and used to ride through the town every evening to assure the people that there need be no apprehension of danger. One evening he himself witnessed a sham cry of Belooch sepoys, frightening the people into blowing out their lights and closing their shops.

The mischief, however, did not end with the Belooch riot of the 21st of August last. On the 23rd of August some Belooch roughs took liberties with young women and inflicted cuts on their companion, an old woman. These cuts were inspected by Mr. Navalrai, a first-class magistrate and Huzur Deputy Collector, who can testify to them if so required. On the 25th of August again some Belooch sepoys caused grievous hurt to a policeman on duty at 2 o'clock in the morning, near the Beef Market, at the back of the Collector's bungalow. The offenders, I believe, have been arrested and will be tried.

All these occurrences following one after another so closely threw the townspeople into utter consternation, and they readily gave credence to the strange rumours that gain currency in such times. The girls ceased to attend the schools, the women were prohibited from stirring out, and the Punchayet of the town waited upon the Commissioner in Sind to remove the scourge of Beloch sepoys from Hydrabad. The temporary practice of excluding the sepoys from the town except with passes has been adopted many times, but has utterly failed to cure the evil. The memorial of the inhabitants of Hydrabad, which brings this point to the notice of the Government and contains a long list of offences perpetrated by the Beloch sepoys from 1878 down to the present time, was in the course of preparation when I left Hydrabad, and must now have been submitted to the Government. When all these facts are before you, you will be able to judge for yourself and see whether you cannot move the Government to remove the Belooch regiment and quarter some other inoffensive regiment in its place.—Yours, &c.

HIRANAND KHEMSING.

Sept. 3.

The freaks of the Beloochi sepoys has created great alarm in Hyderabad, Sind. The correspondent of the *Sind Times* writing on August 29, says:—

On the morning of the 26th at 2 a.m., a sepoy on duty behind the Collector's bungalow was attacked by three sepoys and severely wounded. In the morning he was taken to the lines where he identified one of the culprits. The friends of the accused however say that he was in bed the whole night. The case will come for hearing shortly.

The case against Sobhraj and others for having beaten the Beluch roughs has been commenced. Some witnesses have been examined and others will be heard on the 31st. As the case is *sub judice* I will make no remarks on it.

The case of Tayun a servant of Seth Fatehchand against the Beluchis has been filed to-day.

The sepoys still come to the town with short sticks. I am told some of the officers are very sorry for the conduct of their sepoys and are desirous of bringing about 'peace, as they say between the townspeople and the sepoys. The memorial to the address of the Commissioner has been prepared and is being circulated for signatures. It recounts some instances in which the Beluchis during the last 9 years, have committed riots and robberies, and insulted and assaulted respectable ladies. It demands that no Beluch Regiment should be stationed here, and that if at all on military grounds it be necessary to quarter a Native Regiment the citizens would welcome a regiment of the Bombay, Madras or Bengal Native Infantry. If that be impracticable the memorialists pray that the Beluch sepoys be kept within their lines.

As yet the girls' schools are lying empty and the attendance of boys in several other schools is very low. The dread of further riots is hanging on the heads of the people. The bankers close their accounts before sunset, and no person goes out for a walk in the evening out of the town proper. We had races here for some days but very few citizens could enjoy them. The bathing ghats are entirely deserted. The ladies are obliged to shut themselves up and do not stir out even on occasions of marriage or death of very near relatives. Such things are happening under the government of a nation that prizes liberty and chivalry for the opposite sex above everything [illegible]. We do not see any sword leap from its scabb[illegible] avenge not only a look that threatens a lady bard to [illegible] but even an actual outrage. Is it true with insu[illegible] chivalry is gone and that our civil that the age o[illegible] are simply 'sophiters, economists and military officers [illegible] ists and calculators.'

THE ACCIDENT ON THE RAJPUTANA RAILWAY.

The work of repairing the Bundi Bridge near Asalpur, on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, damaged by the recent accident, is reported to be progressing well. A new span has been sent down from Ajmere, and it is expected to be placed in position within a few days. In the meantime the transfer of passengers and mails is being effected without difficulty by boats and rafts involving a delay of two-and-a-half hours only. The body of the driver has not been found yet.

THE JUBILEE FIFTY, AND THEIR PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Major Tucker,—perhaps he would prefer to be called Fakir Singh—called on Friday last at the office of the *Bombay Gazette*, and very courteously asked that we should give insertion to the subjoined letter. He stated that our remarks on the Salvation Army, being based on the report of an interview between himself and the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, had inadvertently done him some injustice. Mr. Stead had taken few or no notes of the conversation, and it was due to the remarkable memory which that gentleman possesses that he had in the main very accurately recorded what had been said. But on one or two points there was a little error, and in rectifying it he desired to make the acquaintance of the editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, and introduce Colonel Wauchope, formerly Deputy Commissioner at Chota Nagpore, but now retired on a pension, and attached to the Salvation Army. He gives half his pension to the Army, holding that to be the best way to make a return to India of a part of what he had received from India.

Colonel Wauchope, late of her Majesty's Service, accompanied Major Tucker, but unlike his companion he wore ordinary civilian costume. Major Tucker explained that Colonel Wauchope had joined the Salvation Army some three years ago and had served in England till now. He came out to India and desired personally to dress as a native like the rest of the new contingent, which had just come out. But Major Tucker desired that he should preserve the European costume so that there might be a link between the Europeans and the natives. Major Tucker explained that he himself and the others had adopted native costume and manner of living, not from choice, but from the necessity of presenting themselves to the natives in a garb to which they were accustomed instead of that which they regarded as alien. He learned by his experience as a Government officer that there was a great and apparently impassible gulf between the two communities, and he was forced to bridge it by becoming as a native in dress and food. Then they could understand that preaching to them the doctrine in which he believed he was not trying to Europeanise them and make them abandon all that they held dear. The native dress and the native method of life were inconvenient, because he was unaccustomed to them, but it was necessary that the pioneers should undergo inconvenience and ridicule, and even become as outcasts from their own people, who did not stop to inquire into their motives. Now that the natives understand that he and so many others are anxious to speak to them heart to heart, a great step had been accomplished, and there would be no misunderstanding when Colonel Wauchope retained his European dress, which was of course acceptable to Europeans. In the same way while in the beginning it was necessary under all circumstances to abstain from European food and take only native food, now when the soldiers fall sick they eat European food and the natives regarded it as natural and right.

We inquired whether on the subject of religion the natives were more open to discussion or conversion than they had been. Major Tucker said that undoubtedly they were ready to hear without any distrust or dislike what it was that made the soldiers of the Salvation Army so desirous of coming amongst them to ask them to share their own happiness. The soldiers did not ask them to abandon the Hindu faith; they said "We are saved! We are quite happy. We love you and we have come to live amongst you that you may partake of our happiness!" At first no doubt, especially in Ceylon, there was an outcry, and even violence was offered, but the brethren went and taught on, and in the end they were listened to. They had not made many converts in Bombay. They had indeed hitherto rather neglected Bombay and gone to the South and to Ceylon, among the Tamils and the Singhalese.

In answer to an inquiry how the Buddhists regarded the operations of the Salvation Army, Major Tucker stated that at first they were the most violent and impatient of all, but by perseverance they are conquered. They organized an opposition army in one place; had music and a procession with torches and elephants. That showed they felt that the Salvation Army might conquer them. And it captured the Captain and another officer of the Buddhist Salvationists. A Hallelujah Lass—a Singhalese girl who was saved—came and told him that she was to be married to a Buddhist, and now that she was saved what was she to do? Of course, he told her to tell the Buddhist that if he was saved too, she would marry him. He refused to be saved, and she refused to marry him. He stabbed her with a knife, and he has just been sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Ah, said Major Tucker, with an enthusiasm which was almost contagious, we will conquer India with the Hallelujah Lasses! They are irresistible! No one can deter them or argue against them. They speak right on with words which come, we can not know from where! Nothing daunts them. They have been thought the fire in England. We have one lass who at Stamford was thrown down by the mob and the boots pulled off her feet. When she got up, she walked barefoot to the barracks, and the next day went out again, singing and preaching. We have a Slum Brigade for work amongst a lower class than that which the army has in hand. They dare not wear uniform, but clothe themselves in rags which are clean, but are otherwise like those of the people who inhabit the worst slums. One slumming lass said that she had been so often flung downstairs that she knew every step from top to bottom, but she went in again and again, in spite of the entreaties of the police who were afraid to venture in themselves. When it was found that the Slumming Brigade meant no harm, but would not be deterred by being pelted with filth, or being flung downstairs, and return again and again saying they had been saved they were listened to, and made conquests. This training made the work in India or even in Ceylon become easy to them. In Ceylon in one district where there were Roman Catholic natives, they were at first very badly mobbed and beaten, but afterwards when it was found that they were not preaching against other people's religion, but only wanted to say how happy they were in being saved, and how everybody might be happy and be saved too, they were welcomed, and these Roman Catholics lighted bonfires along both sides of the road for the Army to march between singing and rejoicing.

Asked whether these Roman Catholics 'verted and joined the Salvation Army, Major Tucker said they had not done so at present. It was a point never to speak against Buddhism or any other religion, but to ask the people to come and see those who are saved alive. Salvation does not begin after death but now. "Come and be saved alive, we are the saved-alive people." The Mahomedans are a littled nettled at the manner in which the Army pass them by. They say "Have we no souls to be saved?" The answer is "Yes, you have, but we are coming to others, and to you too if you wish." One very good Moulvie took the Major home, and brought him into the Zenana, where the women, behind purdahs, heard him tell how he was saved, and how happy he was. His dinner was given him, and food was sent out to the soldiers of the Army who remained outside. Several Mahomedans have been very friendly and have asked him to tell them how he was saved.

Bombay, hitherto neglected, will soon be visited by another force of fifty soldiers and Hallelujah Lasses from England. Then great things may be expected. Sir Frank Souter has borne testimony to the success of their preaching in Bombay by forbidding them alone to preach near the Money School, because such crowds gather that the traffic is interrupted. Such crowds do not gather to hear other preachers.

With regard to the Salvation movement in England, the Major stated that its success in moving the ninety per cent. of the population that belong to no Church whatever has made the Dissenting bodies very jealous. They looked upon all outside the Established Church as their own, and they were quite surprised that the Salvation Army should come suddenly and direct attention away from themselves. The Army was not much in contact with the classes belonging to the Established Church, and the Church people were not so hostile to their movement as the Dissenters. General Booth has been recently on a great mission to America, where he has been very successful. His return to England will give a new impulse to the movement, and give support to that in India.

The £6,000 given for the Indian expedition has facilitated matters. Had it been given before they would not have been driven, as they had been, to ask people for food, for they would have had money to buy it, nor to ask for clothes, for they could have bought them from a shop. But these trials had done good. They had brought the soldiers into heart-touch with the people of the country, and made them see that they had no object but that of making others as spiritually happy as they were themselves. When this was accomplished, Providence in its good time caused the six thousand pounds to be given, so that suffering, which was no longer needed, should cease when its object had been attained. In reply to questions, the Major stated that Francis Xaxier, when preaching to the natives, had lived amongst them as one of themselves, but he had retained his religious dress. In the South of India, in the last century, two Roman Catholic missionaries acted precisely as the Salvation Army were doing, and dressed and lived like the natives, and took native names. The Salvation Army did not know this until recently, after they had done the same. Those missionaries went further and did *pooja*, using Christian prayers as *muntras*. They wrote books and poetry in the native language, and some of the poetry still survives in Tanjore. They were Italian Jesuits, and they were reported to Rome for heathenising, and were censured by the ecclesiastical authorities for doing so. De Nobile was recalled in disgrace. His companion wrote a remarkable work in his defence, and justified the effort that had been made to present Christianity in a form that was not repellant to the inhabitants of the country. They could not have done otherwise, or their lives would have been forfeited, and the work brought to an end. There is reason to believe that a similar effort was made by Jesuit missionaries in the North of India, and it is maintained by some that the Sikh religion had its origin in Christian teaching under a Hindu guise, by missionaries who lived as natives. Passages in the "Grunth" have an unmistakably Christian turn which would thus be accounted for. The Major said that he did not take his present course from choice, for it was inconvenient in many ways, and made the Army an object of ridicule and dislike to Europeans, who believed that it brought contempt on them and their religion. But if the people of India were ever to accept Salvation it must cease to have a foreign aspect, and therefore he found it absolutely necessary, if any progress was to be looked for, to be all things to all men, and to be natives with the natives. That was the only way to get heart to heart with them.

It gives the writer of this chronicle of an interesting exposition, pleasure to say that there can be no doubt whatever of the perfect sincerity and honesty of intention of Major Tucker. He is a sincere enthusiast, one of those men who from time to time arise to show that "faith can move mountains." This is something more than a phrase. It is a remarkable evidence of the force of faith, when an English Civil Servant resigns the service to become as a native, and finds no difficulty in getting scores of Englishmen and women to come out from England to live in India on rice and dhal on a rupee, a week, and learn Tamil and Singhalese and Gujerati, in order that they may by singing hymns and beating tambourines, and preaching words which come from they know not where, induce the natives to be saved, in this world and in the next. We do not see any ground whatever to believe that the natives will be conquered by—this spiritual army, smaller, but as strong in valour as that with which Cortez conquered Mexico in a very different sense. But this scepticism—warranted by facts, and patent to every one who understands India, and the point of view from which the Oriental mind views the religious question—does not render the fact the less marvellous that the effort should be made, with such unbounded confidence, and at the cost of so many sacrifices.

MAJOR TUCKER'S LETTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As you have challenged so openly the truthfulness of my statement that the Salvation Army is suited to the people of India, and liked by them, perhaps you will allow me to establish that fact. Having lived for the last five years right among the natives, and having depended for a great part of that time on their charity for our support, I think that myself and fellow-officers have some right to express an opinion on the subject. It is very easy for you from your editorial desk to condemn us wholesale with a sweeping assertion about the "unreality of the whole thing." Without attending our meetings and visiting our stations it will be impossible for you to form an opinion as to whether our work is real, or not. Allow me to give you a few facts which will help your readers to come to a decision in the matter.

1. We have now about 120 English and nearly 100 native officers in India and Ceylon. They receive *no salary*, and are *dependent upon the natives for their food and clothing*. The fact that their congregations cheerfully support them is sufficient proof that the natives do love them, and believe in them. In one of our purely native stations the collections are actually greater than in Bombay, where Europeans frequently attend.

2. The majority of our native officers are from the higher castes and better educated classes, thus showing their estimate of the Army.

3. Leading native gentlemen (non-Christians) have frequently expressed to me their satisfaction with our method, and their surprise at the contempt and opposition with which we are so frequently treated by Europeans.

4. I have frequently received handsome donations from native gentlemen in aid of our work—once Rs. 200 and frequently as much as Rs. 50. This is surely a very practical proof of their sympathy, and the more remarkable that the givers were in most cases non-Christians.

5. At the same time the poor have cheerfully contributed their pice and food.

6. We have had a large number of the worst characters—drunkards, thieves and harlots—converted at our various stations, and now living decent, honest, and sober lives. No inducement was offered to them for joining us. On the contrary, they knew that they would have to contribute for the support of our officers.

The interview with the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* does not profess to aim at verbal accuracy, and I had no opportunity of seeing the proofs before they went to press. I certainly did not intend to give the impression that the natives were ordinary Church-goers, nor in any way to disparage such services, but simply stated that the Army meetings were far more attractive to them than those of the ordinary kind. You have yourself sufficient ocular demonstration of this in the fact that after holding *daily* meetings incessantly in Bombay for the last five years, we are able to command crowded congregations, night after night, and not merely on Sundays. This is the more remarkable that myself and most of our leading officers have been constantly absent for years at a time, so that there have been no very special attractions. Another very remarkable confirmation of this consists in the fact that any one who chooses can preach or teach at the steps near the Money School, with the sole exception of the Salvation Army, the reason given being that we alone of all the others draw such crowds as to obstruct the traffic in that large open space. Now I take this for an unintended compliment, the veracity of which even you could not deny, as it comes from so unimpeachable a source as the police.

The expression of "Victory all along the line" to which you object hardly seems to need any explanation. Surely it was no mean victory to have secured a party of fifty devoted men and women to sacrifice their lives for the salvation of India. And when they were come together, had you witnessed the victories on board the ship,—in our meetings, and at our landing in Port Said when we marched round the town and held a crowded open air,—you would have acknowledged that the expression but feebly conveyed an idea of the triumphs God had granted to us, and for which we felt we had a good right to praise Him.

We shall, of course, be glad to receive from you any amount of subscription that your pity or generosity may prompt you to bestow upon returning Salvationists. We are sorry to have to confess that we are not beyond the possibility of making mistakes, nor are we of such cast-iron constitutions, but that our health does sometimes give way. It will be a real comfort to me to know that under such painful circumstances I may appeal to your powerful columns for sympathy and assistance. But it does seem to me a little hard that you should act the part of the famous judge who, in hanging a prisoner, said that no doubt though it was probable he had not committed the crime, he would have done it sooner or later!

I could not but regret the contemptuous manner in which your correspondent referred to the native uniform. Whilst we are seeking to do our utmost to bridge over the painful gap that exists between Europeans and natives, it seems a pity that your voice should be used in widening the breach. Of course, I can well understand how distasteful such things may be to Europeans, but you might at least give us some credit for good intentions. Surely you will believe that it can be no unworthy motives that would prompt us to lead lives of the extremest self-sacrifice, and surely you will not allow yourself to be so blinded by prejudice against native customs as not to recognise the beautiful spirit of self-denial which prompts these fifty to leave home and country in order to live as Indians. We don't do these things because we wish to appear grotesque

of eccentric, but because we really do love the natives and are willing to prove the reality of our love by identifying ourselves with them, even though this should mean sharing the contempt with which they are too often so unjustly treated.

Your correspondent was mistaken in saying that the police were not friendly. I would take this opportunity of thanking them for their many acts of kindness to us in Bombay. What I actually did say was that the difficulties with which we often met in the choice of routes contrasted remarkably with the action of the police in the city of London, when allowing this very Jubilee fifty to march from Liverpool Street Station, down Bishopgate Street, past the Royal Exchange and the Mansion House. All those who know what the traffic is in those places will understand what a remarkable favour was then granted to us.

For my own part I cannot understand why Europeans, who treat natives with such cordiality and generosity in their own country, should, when they come out to India, feel so much of dislike and contempt for their customs,—nor why the admiration that is elsewhere offered to those who by humble lives of self-sacrifice would seek to prove the reality of their love for India, should be scouted and condemned without their work being so much as looked into. If any one will pay their passages, I shall be happy to present to you within a fortnight here in Bombay 200 officers and 500 soldiers. If these were the only results (and they are far from being so) of five years' work in India, they would at least be something. Before another five years have passed, we hope to be able to show you a much larger number in Bombay alone.—Yours, &c.,

F. DE LAUTOUR TUCKER.

Sept. 1.

P. S.—As to whether such measures as we use are likely to suit the natives surely we are the best judges. We should be fools to live as we do if the people could be more easily won by our living as Europeans. But to say nothing of the heavy expense that it would involve for us to act the "Sahib," an expense towards defraying which I fear that your readers might not be very willing to contribute, there are many others more suited than ourselves to act that rôle. It is true that the majority of our officers are not taken from the upper ranks of society, though we happen to have with this party a Colonel of the Bengal Staff Corps, who after twenty-five years' experience of the country has such a conviction of our suitability for India's needs that he gives us half his pension and all his services! Yet I would recall to your mind the humble origin of the Apostles. Like them I suppose, though persecuted and opposed in our lifetime, we may expect to be "sainted" after death, and perhaps a future Editor of the *Gazette* may record his eulogy at the unveiling of a statue to celebrate the landing of the first Salvation Army Officers in India! Stranger things have happened! I may add that the donor of the £6,000 is one who has personally and successfully laboured in the East, and therefore knows perfectly well what he is about.

F. DE L. T.

THE DECLINE OF THE WALER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me to make a few remarks on an article in your issue of 20th ultimo, which I have only just now seen, entitled *The Decline of the "Waler" by an Australian.*

Your correspondent thinks that the "Waler" is declining in stamina, bone and sinew. Will any one, who can recall to mind the stamp of Waler imported to India fifteen years ago, look at the horses now running in the Bombay tram-cars, and say if he ever saw such Walers in India even ten years ago? I am sure that it would be easy to select from the present stud of the Tramway Company half a dozen pairs for carriage work that would bring one hundred guineas a pair in England to-day. These horses are landed here under a warrant, as to make, shape and bone-measurement, at Rs. 600 per head, and the importer seems pleased to go on. In Calcutta it is well-known, and a matter of common remark, that the Waler of to-day is bigger and has more bone and substance, is better bred and better-tempered than the weedy Crack for which we gave Rs. 450 ten years ago.

Then we gave Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 for a horse that cost the importer in Australia under £3; *now* we give Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 for one that costs him £12 or more. Perhaps the importer was better off ten years ago, but it does not follow that the Waler has declined.

"Australian" is so utterly wrong in his remarks about the Stud Company at Auckland, and New Zealand horses generally, that it seems doubtful if he knows anything about the subject on which he writes.

He says that "Trenton" was *shamefully beaten* in the Melbourne Cup last year. Trenton carried 9st. 5lb., giving the winner 29lb. for the difference of a year in age, and ran him to a neck; and behind the pair were the best horses in Australia, Malua, Commotion, Trident, &c., &c. Is this being shamefully beaten? But when "Australian" proceeds to speak of the great English Imported Sire "Musket" as a *New South Wales bred horse of racing fame* it is evident that he is largely indebted to his imagination for his facts.

Musket was imported from England by the Auckland Stud Company and cost them, I think, over £5,000, and double that sum would have been given to take him back to England after Petronel (a son of Musket) won the 2,000 guineas in 1880.

For two seasons he has headed the list of winning sires in Australia, and during the season 1885-6 Nordenfeldt and Matchlock, both by Musket and bred in Auckland, won *each of them* more money in stakes than any other horses in Australia.

The New Zealand Stud Company since 1883 have bred the winners of the V. R. C. Derby twice, Melbourne Cup once, and the Canterbury Plate, Melbourne Stakes, Royal Park and Criterion Stakes; and other first class races over all distances at Flemington have been won by New Zealand bred horses.

The handsomest pair of carriage horses now in the Presidency (owned by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught) were bred in New Zealand. Three prize-winners at the last Poona Horse Show were bred in New Zealand, and "Australian" will be surprised to learn that New Zealand-bred horses are very readily bought up in Calcutta, the two shipments last year being amongst the first cleared out.

To conclude, the best horse now in India was bred in New Zealand, *viz.*, Matchlock.

I think I have shewn that "Australian" does not know what the New Zealand Stud Company *has* produced, and therefore cannot know what it is capable of producing.—Yours, &c.,

AUCKLANDER.

Sept. 3.

MR. T. NORMAN, Magistrate of Muzafarpur, will retire from the Civil Service in January next. Mr. Norman arrived in India in January 1863, and will have completed 25 years' service at the date of his retirement.

THE *Munchener Fremdenblatt* announces that the Duke of Sutherland has sent to Treport eight dogs which are ill of the gout. In the list of arrivals there appears "Killa, Bianca, &c., hounds of his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, with servants and attendants."

THE Acting Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway has applied to the Agent for the change of the name of the Guntakal station on the Madras Railway to "Timmicherla"—the vernacular name for the village near by owing to the inconvenience at present experienced from goods intended for this station being frequently booked and addressed to the Guntakal Junction Station. The alteration will require the sanction of the Government of India, if approved of by the local authorities.

AN inscribed rock has lately been found about 100 yards distant from the well-known Shahbaz Garhi rock, one of the five famous rocks which bear inscribed on them the edicts of King Asoka. The upper corner of the inscription was lately laid bare by heavy rain laying bare the hill side; and having been noticed by some villagers and reported to the civil authorities, steps were taken to excavate the face of the stone, which was found to bear an inscription written in the same character as that found on the well-known rock close by. The inscription is about 5 feet long by 3 feet wide, and is in an excellent state of preservation, and consists of about 10 lines of writing. For a full description of the various inscriptions of Asoka, we must refer our readers to General Cunningham's Corpus Inscriptionis Indicarum, Vol. I.

CRICKET AT THE GYMKHANA.

THE return match between the Civil and Military ended in a draw which was a long way in favour of the Civilians. The latter in a good innings, scored 239, Penny being very serviceable with his 77 capitally made, while their opponents knocked up 76 for eight wickets. The bowling of the Military was collared at an early hour, when O'Shea and Blackwell were companions and the numerous changes of bowling made had no effect. Penny succeeded O'Shea and his score showed what havoc he dealt to the weak trundling of the R. A. men. Cobbold and Brooks followed suit making 28 and 35 respectively. Fielding badly, the contingent from Colaba had themselves to blame in a large measure for the comparative defeat which was very similar to that which they sustained at the first encounter this season.

The following are the scores and bowling analyses:—

CIVIL.

1ST INNINGS.

L R Forrest, b Kelly	5
G P Gould, run out	11
W Bedly, b Challenor	4
C G O'Shea, b Law	37
G F Blackwell, run out	13
A G Bremner, c Faulkner, b Law	0
L Penny, c Merriman, b Challenor	77
H S Read, b Law	6
R Cobbold, c Cullinane. b Merriman	28
D Brooks, not out	35
W S Foulks, b Merriman	3
Extras	20
Total	239

MILITARY.

1ST INNINGS.

Lieut J A Tancred, c Gould, b O'Shea	2
Lieut Bell, b Brooks	3
Gunner Cullinane, b O'Shea	
Drummer Kelly, b O'Shea	0
Capt Challenor, b Brooks	9
Lieut Kreyer, c Cobbold, b Brooks	8
Gunner Law, b O'Shea	1
Lieut Merriman, not out	11
Lieut Whyte, not out	12
Gunner Coles and Surgn F Faulkner, to bat	
Extras	6
Total	76

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

CIVIL—1ST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Capt Challenor	95	50	2	2
Gunner Coles	55	17	5	0
Drummer Kelly	75	26	6	1
Lieut Kreyer	50	23	2	0
Gunner Law	75	43	2	3
Surgn Faulkner	30	15	1	0
Lieut Merriman	97	45	4	2

MILITARY—1ST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
S Brooks	60	37	1	3
C O'Shea	55	25	1	4
W Foulks	5	2	0	0

AN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS FOR INDIA.

EARLY in the present year the Royal Institute of British Architects obtained a supplemental Charter from the Queen, empowering them to hold examinations for the title of F.R., I.B.A., in the United Kingdom, or any colony or dependency, including India. Mr. E. W. Fern, of Medows Street, Bombay, has addressed to the professars in India a circular suggesting the establishment in India of an Association which, if it carries sufficient weight, may obtain the like concessions from not only Architects' Institutes, but from the Engineers' Institutes also.

The heavy cost of going to, and coming back from England debars many a qualified and deserving man from competing for titles of the nature in question; if therefore Examinations could be held in India a great want, it is considered, would be met.

Upon further consideration, it will be found that there are other advantages which must accrue from establishing such an Association both to those in the higher grades of the Profession as well as to subordinates.

It is needless to point out the advantages of a combination. Had there been an Association of this kind in 1880 when a Superintending Engineer of the Punjab circulated a pamphlet bearing on the claims of Civil Engineers as compared with those of Royal Engineers in Government Service, the results perhaps might have been different.

Further, were an Association or Institute of this nature to be established, night-classes and lectures could be arranged for in connection with it, and an opportunity offered to each and all to improve their Engineering and Architectural knowledge, and if possible to go up for such examinations as may be permitted by the different Institutes in England.

And, thirdly, employers, or those in the higher grades of the Profession, when in need of assistants or subordinates, could without difficulty, and at once, pick out the exact sort of man required from among those attending the classes of the Association.

To make a start, it has been proposed to institute a subscription of ten rupees a year in order to secure suitable premises for the Association, and for the purchase of books on Engineering and Architecture, and thus to form the nucleus of a purely Professional Library. The above proposition will of course be subject to the approval of the members of the Association, and when it is known how many are willing to support the movement, a meeting will be called to consider and settle preliminary details.

In the meantime you are requested kindly to communicate your views on the subject to me, and to give your support to a moment which must in the end prove of very great usefulness to the Architectural and Engineering Professions in India.

THE *BOMBAY GUARDIAN* ON THE SALVATION ARMY.

THE *Bombay Guardian*, is noticing the arrival of Major Tucker and his contingent, says:—In some respects the movement of the Salvation Army is such an approach to Bible standards that it always costs us an effort to speak disparagingly of it. Our own conviction, constantly expressed, has been and is that missionaries should study more simplicity, live more economically, do away as far as possible with the social gap that separates them from the body of the Natives, and in a word be more apostolic than they are. When the Salvation Army arrived here five years ago, we were much in hope that God would teach us some better way of carrying forward the work than we had pursued, and we gave them sympathy and co-operation. By degrees, as our readers are awrre, our confidence in this movement became shaken. They seemed to us to make more of the Salvation Army then of the word of God, departing from the latter when the convenience or exigencies of their system required it. Their system demanded immediate success, and when this was not forthcoming there must be the semblance of it in extraordinary reports of insignificant events. Under the solicitation of pleasing young ladies now and then, Natives would come forward and be prayed with and asked if they had found peace and then be proclaimed as undoubted converts, though they might never be heard of again as converts. Let any one call to mind the grand reports of successes wired abroad in those days, and then ask where are now the evidences of those successes? How explain the fact that at this great demonstration on Monday night the Natives in the house might almost be counted on the fingers? A few of those who were brought out in the Salvation Army meetings have joined other Missions and continued faithful. In Guzarat they entered a Christian village gathered by the labours of the Irish missionaries, and the Salvationists have still a few there who continue with them. Why do we refer to these things? Have not some of the rest of us been long years in India without seeing much fruit of our labours? Very true. The reason we say what we have just said, is that the Salvationists speak as though all mission work that preceded theirs had been a comparative failure, and insist upon it that their own is the true way, demanding the sympathies and aid of all who truly care for India. We have yet to learn of any successful work done by the Salvation Army in places where other Missions have not opened the door. Commissioner Tucker has just been telling the good people at home that their methods secure them the confidence of the people in a degree previously unknown. Is it so? Their conformity to Hinduism in dress, in the use of caste-marks, in the adoption of the *shendi* or tuft—the Hindu religion is often called the *Skendi dharm*,—their mendicancy, their noisy music and their ostentations self-denial, secure them in the first instance attention, and in some instances converts, but so far as we have observed a feeling the opposite of confidence sets in after awhile. The leader of this new band tells with exultation of 124 recruits for their work from England obtained within a year, a larger number of European agents than any other Mission possesses. Well, there ought to be some grand results. We shall be happy indeed if large numbers of Natives in the Southern Presidency are brought to the Lord and continue steadfast, through the labours of the Salvationists. But even that will not alter our views of the unscripturalness of their imitation of the Fakir type of Hinduism. If in this movement General Booth had been content to renew in India the lines followed by the China Inland Mission, it would have been much better.

A SEAMAN'S CLAIM FOR WAGES.

A QUESTION of importance to seamen was argued on Saturday before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, solicitor, by who applied to the Court, on behalf of Captain Wildbore, of the barque Daylight, to exercise its summary jurisdiction under the Merchants' Shipping Act, and allow his client his wages, amounting to Rs. 545. The wages were claimed from Messrs. Visram Ibrahim and Company, who are the Bombay agents of the vessel. Mr. Conroy, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, appeared for the agents, and the nacoda of the ship, who held a power of attorney from the owners who are in Burmah, to oppose the application.

Mr. Conroy said the complainant had received both from the agents of the nacoda advances for payment to the crew, including himself, and that he had been paid the sum which he was now sweing for. The complainant, who was employed in Bombay by the agents, was discharged by the nacoda, and was told to call at the agents' office for the settlement of his account. According to the account rendered by the complainant, a sum of Rs. 540 was due to him. But the defence was that instead of the ship being indebted to him for that amount of wages, he was indebted to the ship.

Mr. Bayley the Solicitor to objected going in to any evidence as to the account. The complainant had a claim against the ship, and not against the agents, and consequently the agents were not the right people to claim any set off, under the Act.

Mr. Conroy said that if the account submitted by the complainant were not to be examined, and a summary decision were given as contended by Mr. Bayley, the effect of it would be this—that any master of a vessel might come to the Court and had merely to say what sum he claimed as wages, in order to get it. The defendants, in the first place, disputed the account; but admitting that it was correct, the complainant had no claim against the ship. The agents were the charterers of the vessel, which was at present under attachment at their instance, under an order of the High Court. It could not be contended that the agents had no *locus standi* in the matter. They had every right to claim an examination of the accounts.

The Magistrate.—I would ask whether this is the right Court for disputing the account.

Mr. Conroy.—Quite so. The complainant has made out an account, and has thus debarred himself from asking the Court for an exercise of summary jurisdiction.

The Magistrate.—That is precisely the idea that has suggested itself to my mind. The point is whether this Court, which has summary jurisdiction only, can go at all into this account.

Mr. Bayley.—I submit that this account has really nothing to do with the ship as such. We can proceed against the ship without having this question of accounts being gone into.

The Magistrate.—The only order you can expect to get from me would be an order for the amount claimed.

Mr. Conroy.—And for you to find out what that amount is, it will be necessary to go into the amount, in which case, instead of your worship being a magistrate exercising a summary jurisdiction, it will be for you to assume the powers of a commissioner of the High Court to take the accounts.

The Magistrate.—The moment it becomes clear that this is a question of disputed account, I shall have to refer you to some other Court. This is the first case of its kind that I have had to consider. But I think there is, no doubt some proper Court to inquire into this matter. However, before I can finally decide whether this is a case in which this Court can exerise a summary jurisdiction, the captain may be put into the witness box.

The captain on being sworn, said that he had been employed as master of the barque Daylight for three months 5 days, that the memorandum of accounts which he had taken to the agents was quite correct, and that a balance of Rs. 545 was due to him.

Mr. Conroy again urged that the Court could not summarily dispose of the case, and his worship asked if the captain had anything to say to that defence. The captain said the defence was absurd, and that it was simply made to keep him out of his wages.

The Magistrate. You will see this matter cannot be disposed of in a summary way. (To Mr. Conroy). What Court do you think will have jurisdiction in this matter?

Mr. Conroy.—That is a serious question, which I can not answer definitely. But I very much doubt whether it is not the High Court in its admiralty jurisdiction that can hear this case. I do not know of any act giving the jurisdiction to the Small Causes Court. The ship is under arrest now, so your worship will see that even under section 57 the claim can not be upheld here.

The Magistrate observed that on the face of it this was not a summary suit, and intimated that he would give his judgment on Wednesday on the question of jurisdiction.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MEDICAL DEGREE.

THE *Rast Goftar* express a strong hope that the University Senate will accede to the petition of medical graduates for replacing the degree of L. M. & S. by that of M. B., which is more in consonance with the dignity and attainments of those who pass the medical course. It is matter for great regret, the paper says, that European doctors discourage this moment, and there is little doubt that most of them look upon the growing class of native graduates of medicine with peculiar feelings. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* also supports the petition.

THE *Rast Goftar* asks if the hakim who caused the death of the police sowar could not be prosecuted for manslaughter under the existing law.

THE MAGESTERIAL BENCH.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* agrees with several of its contemporaries in recommending the name of Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy for the vacancy that will be caused by the retirement of Mr Dosabhoy Framji from the magesterial bench. Besides being a very able pleader, Mr. Hormusji has on all occasions that he has held the acting appointment of a judge of the Small Causes Court discharged his duties to the satisfaction of the public, as well as of the Government.

THE LATE SIR MAXWELL MELVILL.

A POET may scorn to be a lawyer, but a lawyer need not be ashamed of displaying strongly developed poetical instincts. "F. R. V." is not the only lawyer in Bombay who versifies, and versifies successfully. But for a native gentleman the lines on Sir M. Melvill, published by the *Gazette* of Friday, are highly creditable. They breathe profound sympathy with the man and betoken a just appreciation of the merits of the judge and the law-maker. "F. R. V." writes avowedly from the legal point only, and he seems to be conscious of his freedom as an artist being circumscribed. But as a whole the picture is not without beauty, because the artist draws more upon truth than upon art. From poetry to practical politics—what are the "friends and admirers" of Sir Maxwell Melvill doing? We are close upon the October vacation, and then there will be the Christmas holidays. If steps are not taken immediately, as we have been assured they were about to be, Bombay can hardly look forward to a suitable memorial of one of her worthiest citizens and benefactors. We think the Bench, the Bar and the Civil Service generally will take up a movement once fairly started.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE GOVERNMENT SOLICITOR AND THE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

WE have a Government Solicitor for the town of Bombay, whom the state pays something like Rs. 2,500 a month. We have also an Advocate General who is probably paid about the same. And we have a Government Pleader, "only a Native," who takes up Mofussil cases and is paid Rs. 300 a month or thereabouts. This makes Rs. 5,300 a month or Rs. 63,000 a year in round numbers. We wonder if the Finance Committee at all made the acquaintance of these highly valued legal appanagists. Perhaps they would but could not; perhaps they could but would not. However that might be, this much seems to be certain, that the two officers of the state get nearly Rs. 60,000 a year between them, and that the Government Solicitor has the power of employing other Counsel if the Advocate General is busy. Supposing the extra cost comes to something like Rs. 40,000 annually, (we should like to have figures) the little bill runs up to a lakh of rupees. Now we have not the least doubt that the Government Solicitor and the Advocate General are worth this outlay—otherwise they would not be paid so well. They are gentlemen high up in their profession. But the question is—have they the time for such work as the Government of Bombay pays them for? Both of them we understand, have a large private practice. We do not grudge them the money, though in these days when the Government is apt to be seized with violant fits of economy, that is a serious consideration. But those who watch legal proceedings in town, especially at the Police Courts, miss the Government Solicitor oftener than they find him. If this be so, why not give him a couple of Native assistants, on, say Rs. 500 a month each? We are sure if that gentleman saw the relief which such assistance might bring him, he would gladly pay them out of his very handsome allowance. —*Indian Spectator.*

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	77 05	78 15	74 52	73 60
Sept. 3, Saturday	0 55	0 60	0 60	0 19
" 4, Sunday	......	0 12	0 6	......
Total	77 60	78 87	75 18	73 79
Total corresponding date of last year	87 41	93 91	89 31	93 21

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Ellora, 1,471, tons, which arrived in Bombay yesterday, brought in a general cargo and four deck passengers from the Coast Ports and Calcutta (Aug. 7).

THE s.s. Etolia, 2,055 tons, Captain W. Gill, brought to Bombay, the day before yesterday, a general cargoKah the following passengers from Liverpool —Mr. Huggett—from Liverpool; Mr. adpson Mr. Dinshaw, from Karachi.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Elektra, 2,095, Captain P Mersa, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Hongkong (Aug. 13). She brought with her a general cargo and Mr E Dupeer and two deck passengers from Singapore.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Commilla, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in Bombay on the 3rd instant, from Karachi, with a cargo of wool, cotton, and grain and the following passengers:—Messrs. J. Maitland, J. A. Gammell, D. Cook, A. Young, J. Brown, for England; and 17 deck for Bombay.

THE B I S N steamer Huzara, 1,336 tons, Captain D Campbell, sailed from Bombay on Saturday last for London via Karachi. She has got on board a general cargo, and the following gentlemen have taken passages:—Lieut C F S Murray, Lieut G C F Sartorius and one servant, and Sergeant Watkins, and ten deck—for Aden; and Conductors F Deane, and J Buchanon—for London.

THE Liverpool Boat Britannia, 1,991 tons, Captain F Blight arrived in the Bombay harbour yesterday morning calling at Gibraltar and Port Said with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Edwards, two children and nurse, Mr. Damson and child, Mr. G. H. Remington, Dr. J. F. Bateson, Mrs Broome, Mrs. Repton, Miss Repton, Mr. G. Williams, Mr. E. R. Dangerfield, Mr. L. M. Wadia; and one deck passenger (J. L. Wilson), groom for horses.

THE B I S N steamer Satara, 820, Captain G Army will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf and Karachi, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr E R Jardine and three servants, and Mr M Bin Sala—for Bussorah; Mr Cursetji Sorabji—for Muscat; Lieut Holt and two servants, on deck, Mrs Baker and three servants, Col Charles and two servants, Mr Z R Barfield, Rao Saheb and Mrs T Vurdoo Pillay and four servants and Mr V M Emery—for Karachi; and sixty deck for the Persian Gulf and Karachi.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

3RD SEPTEMBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Deccan	2022	Case	C	P. & O. Co.
" Massilia	2854	Shallard	D	P. & O. Co.
" D. Balduino	3014	J. G. Dodero	F	F. Bozzoni.
" C. Graham	1911	T. White	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Meranda	1090	Phippin	H	Cursetjee and Eduljee.
" Kt. of St. John	2286	J. L. Shiell	K	K. Nixon & Co.
" Rosario	1221	McKay	L	F. Muir & Co.
" Eden Hall	2353	McDougal	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Huzara	1336	Campbell	N	B. I. S. N. Co.
" Inchulva	1453	Hough	O	Beyts Craig.
" Victory	1846	S. Ricoate	P	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
3	Elektra (s)	Mersa	Hongkong, Aug. 13.
	Commilla (s)	Nailer	Karachi, Sept. 1.
	Etolia (s)	Gill	Liverpool, July 28.
4	Brittania (s)	Blight	Glasgow, Aug. 1.
	St. Bernard (s)	Young	New Port Aug. 7.
	Ellora (s)		Calcutta, Aug. 7.
	Shajehan (s)	Leftwich	Calcutta, Aug. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
3	Hydaspes (s)	Crew	China & Australia.
	Huzara (s)	Campbell	London.
4	Inchulva (s)	Haugh	Dunkirk.

The steamer Elektra was entered outwards yesterday for Trieste and Venice.

The steamer Satara, Macfadyen, was cleared on Saturday for the Persian Gulf and Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aden Hall (s), 50 bales twist, G. Rungoomal; 21 bales twist, T. Chimandass; 1,011 cwts linseed cakes, Thos H. Moore and Co; 60 bales wool S. Kessowji; 50 bales wool, Kipa Khooshal; 42 bales hemp, Jairam Dayall.

FOR LONDON.

Massilia (s), 74 bales hides, Owen and Okell; 6 bales hides, H. Jamall; 2,000 cwts joari, A. Blascheck and Co; 5 bales skins, Glade and Co; 9 cwts ivory, S. Durvesh; 3,000 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co; 17 cwts ivory, W. and A. Graham and Co; 850 cwts myrabolums, L. Poonsee; 85 cwts gum, N. Sajpal; 100 cwts gum, A Wellji; 34 bales skins, Aldridge, Salmon & Co; 215 cwts gum, D Ramji; 11 bales skins, H S H Jan Nid; 28 bales skins, E Gangji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Knight of St. John (s), 4,900 cwts wheat.

FOR TRIESTE.

Elektra (s), 215 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 550 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 300 cwts myrabolums, Thos H Moore and Co; 515 cwts myrabolums, A Schweiger; 11 cases Indian tea, J C Bushby and Co.

Rosario (s), 199 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Rosario (s), 1,540 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.; 1,200 cwts linseed, F. Masotti and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D. Balduino (s), 999 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

Knight of St. John (s), 3,999 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda (s), 100 bales cotton, C. R. Settna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 3.

Sandwith, Capt, Bo, 8th B I, on duty, from Rajkote.
Babington Peile, Capt, Bo, P W O, Grenadiers, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—September 2.

McElhinny, Lt, Bo, R E, from leave, to Kirkee.

SEPTEMBER 3.

Murray, Lt, Bo, Staff Corps, on duty, to Aden.
Holt, Lt, Bo, 2nd York Regt, on duty, to Karachi.
Humphrys, Lt, Bo, N Lanc Regt, on duty, to Deolali.
Armitage, Capt, Bl, R A, from leave, to R Pindi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, September 5th, 1887.

1. There will be a meeting on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 5-30 p.m., at Head Quarters, of those members of the Corps who intend to compete at the Central Rifle Meeting, Poona, in October next, 1887.

2. There will be drill at Head Quarters on Wednesday next, the 7th instant, from 9 to 10 p.m. Manual firing and bayonet exercises for trained Volunteers, and squad drill for Recruits.

3. 2542 Vol. H. Lamoury having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to C Company.

By Order,

(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt., Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

Bombay, September 5, 1887.

I. Parades for the current week.

General parades of the Battery will be held in rear of the Town Hall, on Wednesday, at 7 a.m., and on Saturday, at 5-30 p.m., for sword, carbine and squad drill.

Squad drill will also be held at the Head-Quarters, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, Esplanade Road, on Wednesday, from 9 to 10 p.m.

Heavy gun drill will take place by detachments, in the compound of the Arsenal, as follows:—

No. 1 Detachment Tuesday and Friday at 7 a.m.
No. 2 Detachment Tuesday and Friday at 5-30 p.m.
No. 3 Detachment Monday and Thursday at 5-30 p.m.
No. 4 Detachment Monday and Friday at 5-30 p.m.
No. 5 Detachment Tuesday and Thursday at 5-30 p.m.

II. Carbine practice will take place at the Rifle Range, Colaba, on Monday, from 6-30 to 8 a.m., and on Wednesday afternoon from 4 p.m. until dark. Ammunition can be obtained on application to Sergeant Instructor Dawe.

III. The election of Officers will take place on Saturday, at 6-30 p.m., at the Volunteer Club. Nominations must be sent in this day.

By Order,

G. W. ROUGHTON, MAJOR, Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS, Poona, 2nd September, 1887.

Consequent on the return of Capt G F Francis, S C, from Staff to Regimental duty, it is notified that the following reversion will take place in the 5th Bombay Cavalry:—Capt C E Peirse, from 4th Sqdrn Comdr to Sqdrn Officer.

Erratum.—In G O C 402 of 26th ultimo, opposite F 1 for "Ahmedabad" read "Ahmednagar."

Under instructions from Horse Guards, W O, it is intimated that the following exchanges have been sanctioned:—

R A—Capt H G Ricardo, 5-1 Eastern Dn, with Capt A Sankey, 5-1 N I D.

The latter officer will proceed to Hongkong to join his new Battery at an early date.

Lieut H H Flood, E-2, with Lieut A R Braid, C 2.

The undermentioned Medical Warrant Officer has leave of absence.

Sub-Medl Dept.—Sub-Asst Apothy E Fenwick, to India, for 90 days, from date of departure, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff, whose tour of Foreign Service will expire during the season 1887-88, will proceed to England in H M's Indian Troopships, doing duty with troops on the voyage:—Surgn Major T M O'Brein, Surgns R R K Elmes, and G W Brazier-Creagh.

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 5.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

495-86—T H Pearse—For pauper—Toolsidas Bhanji vs. Kesserbai—Thakurdas D and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

152-87—Moreshwar L—Ismail Haji Isack vs Mahomed Haji bin Syed Budroodin—Crawford and B—Part heard.

30-87—Jefferson, B and D—Sukaram Gungaram Udar and another vs. Toolsibai and another—Mirza H K.

119-87—Janardhun G—Runchordas Surji and another vs. Camarbai and another—Hore, C and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

225-87—Tobin and R—Haji Essa Haji Fudla vs. F L Charles—M C Crawford and B—Counsels reply.

245-87—Tobin and R—Abdool Succoor Meya Ahmed vs. Noormahomed Sulleman and others—In person.

202-87—Hore, C and B—J G Smith and others vs. Goculdas Dewji and others—Macfarlane E and H.

257-87—Thakurdas, D and C—Premavahoo vs. Dewji Purbut and others—Payne, G and S.

259-87—Wadia and G—Gasavi Shivgar Dayagur and another vs. L W G Rivett-Carnac—Little, S F and N.

269-87—Macfarlane, E and W—Gunput Nuppoo and others vs. Fazul Ruttonsey—Payne, G and S.

272-87—Tyabji and D—Canji Maghji vs. Juggewan Kullianji—Hore, C and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

196-87—Hore, C and B—J M de Almeida and another vs. A Duarte and others—Macfarlane, E and H—Part heard.

194-87—Little, S F and N—Jamsetji Burjorji Bahadurji vs. Ebrahim Vydina and another—Ardesir H and D.

207-87—Thakurdas, D and C—Morarji Khimji vs. Venayek Sadanund Navalkar—A F Turner.

208-87—In person, a pauper—Gopikabai vs. Ruckmabai—In person—Part heard.

224-87—Tobin and R—Damodher Tapidas and others vs. D J deMonte—Macfarlane, E and H.

227-87—Tobin and R—Damodher Tapidas vs D I de Monte—Macfarlane, E ana H.

74-87—D S Garud, for pauper—Bai Luxmibai vs. Chandree Naiquin and another—Little, S F and N.

49-86—Little, S F and N Ootumbai vs. Damodherdas Goculdas and another—Jefferson, B and D.

LORD CONNEMARA'S Government has in a great measure undone what that of his predecessor, acting on the report of Mr. Henry Sullivan Thomas, did in connection with the notorious Tanjore remission scandals. It will be remembered that Mr. Thomas was sent to inquire whether or not the cultivators had really suffered from the admittedly abnormal floods in the autumn of 1884 to an extent which justified remissions in the Tanjore Collectorate alone amounting to eight lakhs of rupees. In the report embodying the results of his investigations, Mr. Thomas arrived at the conclusion that there had been a widespread conspiracy, headed and organised by the sheristadar in the Collector's Office, and supported by revenue officers, village accountants, and cultivators, to defraud the Government. He estimated the total amount of fraudulent remission procured by means of this conspiracy at 3½ lakhs, and recommended that no less than nineteen officials, deputy collectors, tahsildars, sheristadars or revenue inspectors, should be instantly dismissed, while others were to have their promotion stopped. The "three cart-loads of revenue accounts," however, which figured so prominently in Mr. Thomas's report, have been examined anew, and Lord Connemara's Government has come to the conclusion that no such conspiracy as Mr. Thomas described ever existed. The net result is that while sentence of dismissal has been confirmed in thirteen out of the nineteen cases in which it was recommended by Mr. Thomas, it has been completely reversed in one case and reduced to suspension in five others. In two cases where promotion was stopped, the punishment has been modified.

IT is satisfactory to learn, from the Resolution of the N. W. Government on the subject, that the number of civil suits contested in the Civil Courts of the Punjab during last year was small in proportion to the total number disposed of, and that the percentage of successful institutions in such cases as were actually contested was very high; but there is less cause for complacency when we look at the capacity shown by the Courts for overtaking their work. The number of original suits instituted fell off by 4,724; but notwithstanding this decrease the pending file rose from 16,263 at the close of 1885 to 19,135 at the close of last year, so that the Courts disposed of 7,596 less original suits than they did in 1885, and that too while the proportion of contested suits decreased. Similarly, while the number of suits pending more than three months at the end of the previous year was 1,008, it rose to 1,173 at the end of that under review.

ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS will read with interest of an extraordinary act of carelessness on the part of a gun detachment, which took part during some field-day operations recently held at Frensham. A shell was actually fired point blank at the opposing troops, but the charge being insufficient, it fell short. A Court of Inquiry was held, and the explanation arrived at was that a gunner had on Bank Holiday shown some friends how the gun was loaded, that he had put in the shell, and then the powder charge (the gun being a breech-loader), and that he had afterwards removed the latter, but had forgotten all about the former. Thus, when the presumed blank charge was fired on the field-day, the shell was still in the gun, and only for the fact that the charge used was merely an ordinary field-day one, an accident might have happened.

SOME months ago the parish church of St. Giles's, Camberwell, was restored, and a buttress standing at the western corner was ornamented with five gargoyles. These figure-heads represent five statesmen; Lord Salisbury, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Chamberlain. This is evidently a new departure in ecclesiastical architecture, for hitherto says *Truth*, gargoyles have been representations of grinning devils. The Tories are more severely treated than the Liberals; both Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Church[ill] being a sight for men and angels.

CHOLERA has made its appearance among the detachment of the Royal Irish Fusiliers [stationed] at Fort Attock. Very few fresh cases have occurred in Peshawur city and suburbs during the last week. Up to the date 963 cases and 402 deaths have occurred there amongst natives, and 23 cases and 10 deaths among British soldiers in the cantonment. No further cases have occurred at Pubbee, and the relief of the detachment, 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, at Cherat, has commenced, 80 men being moved at a time. The disease has appeared in the Jullunder district, four cases, two of which have proved fatal, having occurred at Adarman, about 22 miles south of Jullunder, and on the north bank of the River Sutlej.

BENGAL.

A BENGALEE native paper, *Dayaick*, says:—"Raja Surjokant Acharj Chowdry Bahadoor, of Mooktagacha, has made a donation of Rs. 50,000 to the Darjeeling Sanitarium."

THE BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.—Mr. W. R. Larminie, C.S., Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, Dacca, has returned to India, and resumed charge of his office at Dacca, relieving Mr. C. F. Worsley, C.S., his *locum tenens*. Mr. Worsley proceeded to Cuttack, Orissa, to assume charge of the Revenue Commissioner's office.

THE TALE OF "TWA DOGS."—The celebrated dog shooting case at Alipore, which attracted attention some time ago, was again before the Court on Saturday last. It will be remembered that the Magistrate dismissed the case in the first instance, and Mr. Vancutsem, not being satisfied with the decision appealed to the Sessions Judge, who ordered the case back for re-trial. It was heard again on Saturday last by Mr. Holmwood, Magistrate of Alipore, and judgment given yesterday, fining Mr. Ross Rs. 200 and Mr. Kidstone Rs. 50, or one month and one week's imprisonment respectively in default. The fines were, of course, paid. But it is by no means certain that the end is yet. It is probable that there will be an appeal against this decision.—*Indian Daily News.*

HOUSE-BREAKING BY NIGHT AND THEFT.—Five natives were charged at the Sealdah Police Court on Wednesday with having, on the night of the 22nd July last, broken into the shop of one Haran Chunder Haldar, and stole property to the value of Rs. 3,958-12 from an iron chest inside the shop. The bulk of the property consisted of gold and silver ornaments pawned to complainant by several persons, and the cash consisted of notes and silver to the value of Rs. 492. On the 13th August, one of the accused was brought to the Belliaghatta Thannah on suspicion, and this led to the arrest of the other four accused, and the recovery of the major portion of the stolen property. The accused pleaded not guilty. One of the accused was ordered to be discharged; the rest were found guilty, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each and a fine of Rs. 50; in default, to two months' additional rigorous imprisonment each.

A SENSATIONAL ARREST.—A most daring robbery was committed on Monday night last in the house of Moulvie Ameeruddin, residing at 47, Ripon Street, in the Collingah section of the town, from where large and small notes, to the amount of about Rs. 6,000 had been removed. The Moulvie, who is a respectable elderly Mahommedan gentleman, is a school-master, having a number of private scholars, one of whom, named Abdool Rahim, had ingratiated himself into his favour. On Monday night, the Moulvie went to the *musjid* for prayers, and Abdool Rahim, with a companion, opened the gate of the house, and also the door of the room, forced open a chest from which they took out a small tin box, containing cash, notes to a large amount, which they also forced open, and took the contents. The Moulvie, on returning home, discovered what had taken place. Inspector McCready arrested both the men, recovering the greater portion of the money. The notes which have been recovered were found to be worm eaten, that it was evident they had been hoarded up for several years. The police have every hope of recovering the rest of the money, and considering that the arrest was very cleverly made within two or three hours of the robbery, there is no doubt they will meet with success.—*Ibid.*

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN BENGAL.—The following notifications are Gazetted:—Mr. T. D. Beighton, Judge of Murshidabad, is appointed to act in the first grade of District Judges. Mr. J. Whitmore, officiating Judge of Birbhum, is appointed to act in the first grade of District Judges. Mr. A. Forbes, officiating Magistrate, 24 Parganas, is appointed to act in the first grade of Magistrates. Mr. H. G. Sharp, Magistrate of Maldah, is appointed to act in the first grade of Magistrates. Mr. E. R. Henry, officiating Magistrate, Kattak, is appointed to act in the second grade of Magistrates. Mr. L. Hare, officiating Magistrate, Dakka, is appointed to act, in the second grade of Magistrates. Mr. G. E. Manisty, officiating Magistrate, Shahabad, is appointed to act, in the second grade of Magistrates. The services of Mr. R. F. Guise, District Superintendent of Police, on furlough, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department. Mr. F. H. D'Oyly, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of the Julpigori District Police, is allowed leave for two months. Mr. E. H. Palmer, Port Officer of Balasore and Chandbally, is allowed leave for fifteen days. The Rev. J. H. Taylor, Chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, is allowed leave for three months. Surgeon-Major G. Price, officiating Civil Surgeon, of Sarum, is appointed to be Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent, Behar, *vice* Surgeon-Major H. Whitwell deceased. Mr. J. C. Mills, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Assam Behar State Railway, is granted three month's' privilege leave. Mr. B. Baxter, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Assam-Behar State Railway, is granted privilege leave for one month and 20 days.

SIR MADHAVRAO ON PRIESTS AND PUNDITS.

SIR MADHAVRAO, writing under the *nom de plume* of "Native Thinker" in the *Madras Times*, makes the following observations on the subject of the respect shown to priests and pundits:—

It is not ascertained what their learning and intellectual culture are. They are too often judged by mere appearances, which are very fallacious. The number, thickness and prominence of the marks they make on their forehead and body are too often considered a measure of their piety and learning. If the man wears an old shawl, whether his own or borrowed for the time, it secures him additional consideration. A similar effect is produced if he has got some students or disciples about him. He is supposed to be a fountain of wisdom and erudition, and the students are supposed to be drinking deep the waters of that fountain. There is little or no difficulty in getting together a few vulgar and idle people and making them appear students or disciples. These are easily taught, or instinctively learn to manifest profound respect to their guru, or master. They are devotedly in attendance with equally big caste marks; they assume the most submissive attitudes, and sit round their master, eagerly watching his words and movements. The principal receives additional reward and honor on account of his nominal disciples, and the disciples also receive something on account of the master. The result of a careful analysis of the interesting group is often as follows. The principal is a great ignoramus; the disciple is his cook or other servant! All have got by heart a few mantras sufficient to deceive the women of lay families. All this is not favourable to the promotion of what the priests and pundits ought to know.

THESE are the earliest Indian inscriptions which have yet been discovered, the edicts having been promulgated about 224 B. C. Some are written on rocks, and some on pillars and some in caves. The 5 rock inscriptions are at the (1) Shahbaz Garhic in Eusufzai; (2) near Khalsa on the Jumna; (3) at Girwar in Kathaiwar; (4) at Dhauli in Katak; (5) at Jangadar near Behrampur. These inscriptions all consist of the same edict, though written in different characters. In addition there are at both Dhauli and Jangadar two separate edicts similar to each other. And also at Sahasurain near Putna, at Rupnath near Jubbulpur, and at Bairat near Jaypur, one other edict is repeated. One or two other rock inscriptions have also been discovered; but of rather later date. The cave inscriptions of Asoka are seventeen in number, and the inscribed pillars number six, the best of them being the two at Delhi, viz., Ferozshah's lat outside the Delhi Gate, and the Mirat Pillar on the Delhi Ridge; both of which were brought to Delhi by Ferozshah. The inscription on the newly-discovered stone is being deciphered from impressions and photographs, and it will be interesting to know what, if any, further information it will contribute to our scanty knowledge of the times of the first Buddhist king.

A STRONG feeling is arising in the country, says *Truth*, that the services are becoming overrun with Royalties and quasi Royalties, who, in the course of a few years, will be in possession of all the prizes both in the army and navy. The Mediterranean command, the blue riband of the service, is now held by the Duke of Edinburgh; the Duke of Connaught has the Bombay command, one of the most coveted and desirable berths in India; Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar holds the lucrative post of Commander-in-chief in Ireland; the Prince of Leiningen has just given up the Nore command, and is to be appointed to a still better post next year; while Prince George of Wales and Prince Louis of Battenburg are officers in the Mediterranean Squadron, and in a fair way to obtain better things; and Tecks and Christians are coming on. There will have to be an end of this kind of thing as it is monstrous that officers who have worked hard all their lives, and deserve well of the country should find all the good things monopolised by the Royal Family and their relatives.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

When last the mail left England the cricket season was at its height, and during the week then ended several of the best county clubs had been brought face to face under most favourable circumstances. Some of the finest cricket on record was played and the scores made by various players, notably in the match of Lancashire against Yorkshire, were the subject of much comment at Home. In the Notts *vs.* Gloucester the brothers Grace played for the latter. W. G. carried his bat through the innings, playing with great finish for 113. making a grand total over a thousand runs for his county during the present season. In the course of the week Kent met Middlesex; Surrey played Gloucestershire; Notts, Gloucestershire and Warwickshire; Sussex, Surrey; Yorkshire, Lancashire and Middlesex; Lancashire also competing with Surrey; Essex, Somersetshire, Norfolk, Hampshire and various others, particulars of which are given below:—

KENT *v.* MIDDLESEX.

This match was played on or against when, as was anticipated, Kent proved a very hard team to beat, and wound up a most successful carnival by making a very creditable draw was Middlesex who if time had permitted would have had to go in to obtain 194 to win. Play opened, with Kent who had lost one wicket at the second essay requiring 153 runs to save a single innings defeat. This disaster, however, they managed to avert as although no fewer than eight of the Middlesex team were tried with the ball the last wicket did not fall until twenty minutes to six a total of 364 having been compiled. As there was no chance of completing the game stumps were then drawn. Patterson and L. Wilson, together with Frank Hearne played capital cricket, whilst Wootton, Martin and Tonge were the only ones who fall to get into double figures. Patterson hit ten 4's, six 3's, and eleven 2's, whilst Wilson was responsible for eight 4's, six 3's, and nine 2's. The score stood Kent 241 (first) 384, second; and Middlesex 412.

SURREY *v.* GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

After a better finish than had been anticipated, Surrey beat Gloucestershire at the Oval by six wickets. The game had stood the previous day at Surrey 343 and play was resumed at 11-35 by Page and Troup, the not-outs, who were opposed by Beaumont and Bowley. Troup was quickly run out, but Page stayed with Painter, who hit hard until 141, when the Oxonian was bowled. A determined stand was made by Painter and Griffiths. It was half-past twelve when they became partners, and in a little over an hour they put on 72 runs by sterling cricket. Lohmann, Abel, Bowley, Henderson, and the two Reads were all given a trial with the ball. In the end M. Read bowled Painter off his thigh for a brilliant 79. His innings had occupied a little more than an hour and a half, during which time he had not made a mistake. His hits included eleven 4's, a 3, and nine 2's. Eight for 213. Woof came in and Beaumont at once resumed bowling. Woof returned the ball at 221, while without addition, Roberts was caught at slip, and the innings was over at half-past one. Surrey, who wanted 67 for victory, had a quarter of an hour's batting before the interval, and Maurice Read and Douglas scored 20 without mishap. Afterwards Read hit very hard, and he had made 32 out of 44 when he was well caught at long on. With the exception of a chance to leg when he had made 23 his batting was fine. Douglas was caught and bowled at 45, Bowden was taken at slip at 53, and Henderson out first ball. Walter Read and Key then hit off the runs, Surrey winning at 3·30 by six wickets. Surrey's score was 357 and 70 (second); Gloucester's 202 (first, 221 (second).

NOTTS *v.* GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Brilliant weather and a large and fashionable company assembled in the beautiful Clifton College grounds to witness the first day's play in this match. Notts won the toss and batted first on a perfect wicket remaining in all day and scoring 356 for the loss of only eight wickets. Shrewsbury of this number compiled 109, and was not out when stumps were drawn, his cricket being so good that not until after he had made 90 did he give anything like a chance. Gunn ran up 66 in very short time, but was caught at slip from a very had stroke after hitting nine 4's and two 2's. Flowers was seen to great advantage, batting in his most fearless style for 76, which included a 5, seven 4's, and four 3's. Richardson and Shacklock also played excellent cricket.

Over night Notts had compiled 356 for the loss of eight wickets, and, thanks next day to the steady play of Shrewsbury and the free hitting of Shacklock, another 67 were put on ere the venture terminated. The former, whose sixth century in a first-class match this year it was, carried out his bat for 119, having hit five 4's, nine 3's, and sixteen 2's; whilst Shacklock was credited with three 6's (out of the ground) and six 4's. Gloucestershire were first represented by the brothers Grace, and off the second ball bowled E. M. was caught, but Barnes was no-balled by the umpire. The total was carried to 61, when Shacklock dismissed E. M., and W. G. Grace played on directly after. Nobody else made a lengthened stay, and the innings closed for 172, necessitating a follow on. The second essay opened very inauspiciously, as a run had not been scored, when E. M. Grace was grandly caught in the slips. Painter soon played on, and when stumps were drawn, Gloucestershire, had eight wickets to fall. Despite a finished and plucky display of batting in the second innings by W. G. Grace, Gloucestershire were beaten by an innings and 65 runs. With the exception of the champion and Mr. Pullen, nobody made any stand against the destructive bowling of Barnes, which was backed up by very fine fielding all round. W. G. Grace, by carrying his bat right through the innings for 113, has now scored over a thousand runs for Gloucestershire this season. His hits were one 5, eleven 4's four 3's, and ten 2's. The scorn was Notts 422 and Gloucestershire, 172 and 45.

SUSSEX *v.* SURREY.

The first match of the season between these counties opened on the Hove Ground on the 10th. Sussex, who won the toss, were seen to great advantage on a beautiful wicket, as, although the first wicket (Tester's) fell for only 13 runs, they were not disposed of until five o'clock, by which time 263 runs, had been scored. The principal contribution was Quaife, who during his stay at the wicket put together 111, the first century he has compiled in a first-class county match. He was caught at mid on off W. W. Read's lobs, and although he gave one hard chance to the wicket keeper when he had put on 46, his display was one of great merit and a collection made on the ground resulted in £22 13s. 8d. being handed to him. Quaife's principal hits were twelve 4's, five 3's, and four 2's. Newham, Thomas, and Bean also played good cricket. Surrey made a bad start, as Abel was bowled by Smith at 28, but on Key joining Shuter the score was speedily hit up to 75, when the captain was stumped for 58, including, ten 4's and five 2's. W. W. Read followed, and at the time of drawing stumps the total was 84 for two wickets.

Next day the total of 263 put together by Sussex on the first day was eclipsed by the visitors, who, ere they were all dismissed, had credited themselves with 293. This was principally owing to the exertions of Lohmann, who, without the slightest chance, scored 115 as the result of two hours and forty minutes play, his principal strokes being a 5, fifteen 4's, and five 3's. On going in a second time Sussex started in poor form, as, with only 8 runs scored, Tester was caught at point. Newham and Quaife added 81 by very steady play, albeit the latter was missed twice before he was finally caught at long off by Maurice Read. Neither Jesse Hide, Newham, or Bean gave much trouble afterwards, and when stumps were again drawn five wickets had fallen, and Sussex were 77 runs to the good.

Play being resumed next morning a most exciting finish was witnessed. Surrey, after appearing likely to win by nine wickets, lost all their batsmen but one ere the final stroke was made. The last wicket (Phillips and A. Hide) added 32, and principally owing to this the total reached 178 leaving the visitors to score 149 to win. A bad start was made, as Shuter was bowled off his body ere a run was scored, but on Key and Abel getting together the bowling was fairly collared, and the visitors saw three figures appear on the telegraph-board for the loss of one wicket. Then it was that some splendid bowling by A. Hide and Smith (the latter of whom, it is rumoured, will accompany Newham and Brann in their trip in Shaw and Shrewsbury's team in Australia this fall) worked such sad havoc among the Surry wickets that when the last pair of batsmen got together 7 were still required to win. These, amidst the greatest excitement, Anderson and Adams wiped off, and at a quarter to five Surrey won the most exciting contest of the year with one wicket to spare. The greatest praise must be bestowed upon winners and losers alike for their splendid play, and the way in which Adams behaved when the pinch came speaks volumes in his favour. At the same time Sussex showed such plucky form that few would have begrudged them their victory. Score Sussex 263 and 178; Surrey 293 and 149.

YORKSHIRE *v.* LANCASHIRE.

Another of those immense scores which have been so frequent of late was made at Bradford during the week. The home team were fortunate enough to gain the choice of innings, and batted first, on a capital wicket. The result was that for five hours and a quarter the bowling strength of Lancashire was taxed to the utmost, and 434 runs were compiled for the loss of only two wickets. This was all the more remarkable as the fielding was of the best all day, the only mistake being made by Yates missing Lee when that player had made 17 only. The first wicket (Ulyett's) fell at 89, the out-goer having made 67 in fifty-six minutes. His score included a 6 and twelve 4's. Hall and Lee, by good batting, then added the large number of 280 ere the latter was caught. His score of 165 was made up of twenty-six 4's three 3's ten 2's, and singles, and was compiled in three hours-and-a-half. The home county on resuming play followed up their fine batting display of the previous day by making their total into 590, the highest made in a first-class match this season. The sensational features of the previous afternoon were lacking, however, as the first two wickets realised 434, whereas the last eight fell for an addition of 156. Hawke only added two 4's and a single when Briggs bowled him, his 58 including nine boundary hits, three 3's, and five 2's whilst Hall, after increasing his Monday's total by 23, was caught. He had played a grand, steady game, and during his stay of six hours and forty minutes at the wickets had not given a semblance of a chance, his score of 160 being made up of fifteen 4's, eight 3's, and fifteen 2's. Bates, Peel, and Wade all batted well, and eventually the innings closed for 590 the average number of runs made per hour having been over 70. Lancashire started batting at twenty minutes past three with Hornby and Barlow, the former of whem should have been taught and bowled by Emmett when he had made 36, and later he should have been run out. With the exception of these mistakes he batted well for 69. Barlow was at the wicket an hour for 7, and his 37 occupied three hours in all. Ulyett and Peel, however, played rare havoc with the others, except Robinson, and when stumps were drawn, six wickets had fallen for 176.

On the third day the high rate of scoring associated with this match was continued to the close, Lancashire, after having to follow on, making a most creditable draw, as in their second innings they compiled 317 for the loss of eight wickets, which left them in a majority of 30 runs. Altogether 1,210 runs were scored during the match for 28 wickets, giving an average of nearly 43 runs per wickets, truly a remarkable performance. In the first innings of Lancashire Robinson carried out his hat for 111 made without giving a chance. He was at the wickets three hours and ten minutes, and hit seventeen 4's. In the second innings Hornby, Eccles, Sugg, and Robinson all batted freely, but the first and last named were decidedly lucky. Score: Yorkshire, 590; Lancashire, 6. 303 and 317 for eight wickets.

SURREY *v.* LANCASHIRE.

After the heavy scoring in the above match the performances at this match came as a surprise. Twenty-two wickets fell for 37 runs, an average of a little over 10 runs per wicket. For their respective side Lohmann and Barlow carried off the palm. The former took eight wickets for 36, and one time he took five for 11 runs, several of the hits made from him being flukes. Barlow's five wickets cost only 11 runs. Lancashire went in first, and their innings lasted until half-past three. The highest score was Barlow's 28, and of the others Sugg and Jowett were seen to most advantage. The score at the interval was 96 for five wickets, but afterwards the rest of the side were dismissed for an addition of 25. Surrey were batting an hour and three-quarters, and the total was only 79. Read and Lohmann were the most successful. Between them they scored 48 out of the 62 made from the bat. When Lancashire went in again they lost two wickets for 37, leaving 79 to the good. The wicket was rather heavy, which will account for the success of the bowlers and finally Lancashire won by 121 against 79.

YORKSHIRE *v.* MIDDLESEX.

Cold and dull weather was associated with the first day's play in this return match at the St. John's Ground, Huddersfield. The visitors won the toss, and sent in Webbe and Stoddart to face the bowling of Ulyett and Emmett. Stoddart at once hit the fast bowler for two 4's, and after bowling four overs, Ulyett was deposed by Preston. Stoddart, who had already been badly missed by Peel, was finely caught low down in the slips by Bates. So well did Emmett and Preston bowl subsequently, that wickets fell rapidly. Walker and Paravicini both got into double figures; but at lunch time nine wickets were down for 116 runs, and despite some free hitting by Robertson, the innings closed at 3·20 for 130. The Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, the celebrated amateur wicket-keeper, made his first appearance for county this season, but owing probably to want of practice, was not seen to advantage, only scoring 5. Yorkshire sent in Ulyett and Hall, to the bowling of Barton and West. For once Hall failed to score, and Lee had contributed but a dozen. when he skyed one to Stoddart, and was caught in the long field. When the Hon. M. B. Hawke joined Ulyett, however, a change came over the scene. Repeated bowling changes were tried, but the batsmen hit all round the wicket. At length, when he had made 64 in exactly an hour, the Yorkshire captain was unfortunately run out. He had hit twelve 4's and four 2's, whilst Ulyett was responsible for nine 4's and seven 2's, his stay at the wickets extending ever an hour and ten minutes, whilst no fault could be with his cricket. Then occurred another collapse, as the last five Yorkshire wickets added but 18 runs, and the venture closed for 181, and not a batsman was clean bowled, albeit Hunter, the last man, played on. The poor batting was somewhat excusable, as the wicket wore very badly, and the fast deliveries of Preston, who met with great success, were especially dangerous, he making the ball get up very fast from the pitch. Middlesex, on going in a second time, lost two wickets for 46 runs, so that with eight wickets to fall they were still 5 to the bad when the mail left. Both Hunter and Lyttelton were in capital form behind the stumps, the Yorkshireman simply excelling himself.

ESSEX *v.* SOMERSETSHIRE.

These county elevens opposed each other at Leyton, in the presence of a very fair company, the whether that favoured the proceedings being most genial. Somersetshire went first to the wickets, and succeeded in scoring 260 runs. The best stand against the Essex bowling was made by E. Srinsbury, who was bowled by Bishop for 71, and W. N. Roe, dismissed by Pickett for 69. Sainsbury's hits included seven 4's one 3, and five 2's; Roe's comprising one 5 (two for and overthrow), four 4's, five 3's, and seven 2's. The pair came together when three wickets had fallen for 59, and between them had put on 121 runs. Of the other batsmen, Messrs. Woods and Bastard were the last in, and they also gave the field some trouble before the innings ended for 260 at twenty-five minutes past five. The Essex county started with Messrs. C. D. Buxton and H. G. Owen, and without a run being scored the former was clean bowled by Woods. Owen made 19, and, when stumps were nrawn for the day at half-past six, four of the home side had been disposed of for only 35 runs.

NOTTS *v.* WARWICKSHIRE.

This match was commenced on the ground of the latter at Birmingham, and the home side, who had got together a very good eleven, made a very fair fight with their formidable opponents. Notts was not strongly represented, Carlin, Lockwood, and Mee being included, whilst Sherwin was still too much injured to appear. Warwickshire won to toss, and occupied the wickets close upon four hours, during which time they subscribed 190, towards which Docker, whose driving was very hard and clean, contributed 70, whilst Nott and Pallett also showed good cricket. When Notts went in to bat, however, Shrewbury and Scotton fairly collared the bowling, and when stumps were drawn had scored 68 and a wicket had not fallen.

The gentlemen of Canada at Kennington Oval played a drawn match against the gentlemen of Surrey; the M. C. C. on their own ground, were beaten by Yorkshire by one wicket; Norfolk and Hampshire drew a match at Norwick, and Leicester beat Essex by 18 runs. During this week also the M. C. C. beat Cheshire in one innings with 80 wickets to spare; Leicestershire was beaten by Yorkshire by nine wickets and the Uppingham Rovers at Portsmouth beat the United Services the victors having at the close of the day only four wickets down for 659.

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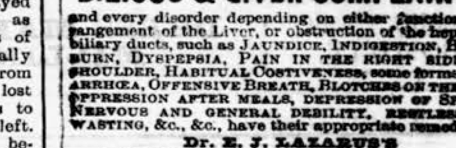

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Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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NOTICES.

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

CHASSAING'S WINE

WITH

PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.

IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

FALIERES' PHOSPHATINE.

This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

FALIERES' SYRUP

of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

FALIERES' GRANULATED

Bromide of Potassium.

Is employed against the same affections.

PARIS:—6, AVENUE VICTORIA,
And at all Pharmacies.
BOMBAY: KEMP & Co., Ld.

GOUT RHEUMATISM

URED BY THE USE OF DOCTOR LAVILLE'S LIQUOR AND PILLS,

Approved by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, Analytical Chemist of the Academie de Medecine of Paris.

"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.

"The pills in Chronical State.

"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits.

"The pills must be taken during the interval of "fits to prevent them.

"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.

"Post free, to all parts: 4d."

Wholesale, COMAR, 28, rue Saint-Claude, Paris.
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

BOMBAY: KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld.

PRIZE OF £660 TO LAROCHE

Laroche's TRIPLE QUININE WINE

GOLD MEDAL PRIZE £660

FROM THE THREE CINCHONAS

This *VINOUS ELIXIR* is the *most powerful* and valuable of the preparations of Quinine as a strengthening and anti-febrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of *weakness* and *general debility, loss of appetite, changes of life, nervousness, exhaustion, fever,* etc.

ALSO prepared with IRON for *chlorosis, purifying* the *blood,* for *scrofulous affections,* etc.

Paris, 22, rue Drouot, 22, Paris.

LONDON, NEWBERRY et Co., Druggists.
BOMBAY: BOLTON & Co.; MORENAS & Co.

DOCTOR RABUTEAU'S

(Laureate of the Institute of France).

DRAGEES, ELIXIR, SYRUP OF IRON, is used with great success in *Anemia, Chlorosis, Children's Weakness, Debility, Exhaustion, Convalescence, Poorness* of *Blood* after *fatigues, watches* and *excesses* of *all kinds.*

DOCTOR CLIN'S

(Medal of the Montyon Prize)

BROMIDE OF CAMPHOR is prepared in Capsules and Dragées. For *Nervous Diseases* and *in Brain* or *Mental affections.*

MATHEY-CAYLUS'

JAPONESE DROPS cure instantaneously the most violent TOOTH-ACHE and prevent the Pain from coming again by destroying the caries.

CLIN ET Co., PHARMACISTS, PARIS.

The products of CLIN et Co., Purveyors to the Hospitals of Paris, may be had of all Chemists and Druggists.

A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge, most agreeable to take, does not interfere with business and pleasure.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

FOR

CONSTIPATION,

Hæmorrhoids,

Bile, Headache,

Loss of Appetite,

Gastric & Intestinal Troubles.

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

E. GRILLON, 69, Queen Str. Cheapside, London

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE PIANOS.

Iron Full Concert Grand. OVERSTRUNG. A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT. SCALE 7 Octaves, 8 ft. 2 in. long, 5 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. SOLID MAHOGANY CASE. Cash Rs. 1,450.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 130, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 70 „

Square Piano. SWEET TONE, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 6 in. long, 3 ft. 2 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 710.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 66, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 36 „

Sympathetic Square. Overstrung, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 3 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 780.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 72, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 38 „

JOHN BRINSMEAD PIANOS.

Iron Concert Grand. PATENT CHECK REPEATING ACTION, with new tuning apparatus, sympathetic reverberation, Triplex Scale, Tone sustaining pedal, &c., &c., 9 ft. long, 5 ft. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 2,000.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 180, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 95 „

Horizontal Boudoir Grand. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 4 ft. 8 in. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 1,500.
ON HIRE PURCHAE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 135, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 73 „

Upright Iron Grand, Indian Model. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in. deep, bound and screwed with brass. Consolidated Metal Frame, New tuning apparatus, Walnut or Ebonized case. Cash Rs. 1,400.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments of Rs. 125, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 68 „

The Indian Model Cottage. 7 Octaves, Patent Perfect Check Repeater Action, vertical Iron Frames, solid Mahogany case, brass bound and screwed. Cash Rs. 1,000.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 92, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 50 „

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BOMBAY AND POONA
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL

SODA WATER MACHINERY.

(McEWEN'S PATENT.)
THE MOST ECONOMICAL and BEST IN THE WORLD.
SAVES 30 per cent. in Materials. 50 per cent. in Power.
Occupies half the usual space, specially adapted for exportation.
McEWEN'S PATENT
RAPID PARAGON FILLER.
Only Filler which has obtained TWO GOLD MEDALS.
OVER 2,250 ALREADY SOLD
SOLE MAKER—
DAN RYLANDS,
Barnsley, England.
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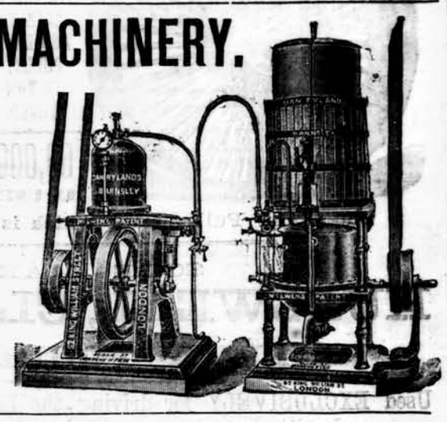

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A CAUTION TO USERS OF BELTING.

THE WORLD-WIDE SUCCESS OF GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING
Has induced unprincipled people to imitate it, and in many instances to sell their Spurious Goods as, and for, those of the
ORIGINAL INVENTOR, PATENTEE AND SOLE MAKER,
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THIS BELTING IS PATENTED IN INDIA, AND IS SHOWING AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE
IS STAMPED EVERY 5 FEET WITH THE WORD "GANDY."

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To the Trade, and for Export.
A Specialty for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care may easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.
Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

PHILIP BLEE, Newcastle Works, Basford, Nottingham, England.

TEETH LIKE PEARLS,

white and sound teeth, perfect freedom from decay, a healthy action of the gums, and delightfully fragrant breath can best be obtained by discarding gritty tooth powders and acid washes and using daily

Rowlands' Odonto

or Pearl Dentifrice, a white powder composed of the most recherché ingredients of the Oriental herbal, and warranted free from any gritty or deleterious ingredients; it whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, eradicates scurvy, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, while its anti-septic and anti-scorbutic properties exercise a highly beneficial influence on the teeth and gums. All Dentists allow that neither washes or pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and preventing decay as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder: such ROWLANDS' ODONTO has always proved itself.

No other Odonto is genuine.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL is now sold in a golden colour for fair and golden-haired people and children.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR beautifies the complexion, eradicates all cutaneous defects, and renders the skin soft, smooth and delicate. Ask anywhere for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious and pernicious imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:—
TREACHER & Co., BYCULLA AND FORT, BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
„ KEMP & Co., Bombay.

Rs. 80. **Rs. 80.**

18 Inch Dial. 18-Inch Dial.

OFFICE CLOCKS.

Pendulum works, best possible quality, striking hours and half-hours on a gong of deep, sonorous sound. The cases have been built specially to our own design for the Indian climate. They are made of seasoned hard wood, and will be found dust-proof.

The same Clock, with 12-inch Dial, Rs. 60.

Rs. 80. GUARANTEE FIVE YEARS. **Rs. 80.**

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

ARRIVAL OF NEW MILLINERY AND GOODS.

NOVEL HATS and BONNETS, which give an idea of the newest FASHION and STYLE in MILLINERY IN WHITE and FANCY STRAW FEATHERS, DRESS SETS, ORNAMENTS, PLUMES, BEADS, FRENCH AIGRETTES, HAT-ARTISTIC MOUNTS, in the newest FLOWERS, Colorings, WHITE, CREAM, &c. TABAC, PINK, &c., and UNIQUE SHADES that cannot be shown elsewhere.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN.

VELVET and SATIN REVERSABLE PICOT and LOOPED EDGE RIBBONS.

NEW and FANCY NECK FRILLINGS.

Apollo Street, BOMBAY. } **DRESS MAKERS and MILLINERS,** { East Street, POONA.

LAMPS * LAMPS * LAMPS

ALL KINDS OF KEROSINE OIL **LAMPS,** **STORMPROOF.** *SAFETY KEROSINE-OIL 150° F.T.* (best quality).

LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late THEODOR KNAUST, BOMBAY, Fort, Medows Street, 28.

ALL KINDS OF KEROSINE OIL **LANTERNS,** **STORMPROOF.** *KEROSINE-OIL COOKING-STOVES.*

LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late THEODOR KNAUST, BOMBAY, Fort, Medows Street, 28.

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LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

NOTICES.

INDIA—ENGLAND—SCOTLAND—IRELAND.

We exhibit below Sketches of three Gold Bangles illustrating:—

INDIA, by the Lotus;
ENGLAND, by the Oak;
SCOTLAND, by the Thistle;
IRELAND, by the Shamrock.

These Bangles are on the spring principle, and require no joint nor snap. They are prepared in rich dead yellow gold, are supplied in Morocco cases, at Rs. 60 each, Cash.

"SOUVENIR OF IND."
NEW INDIAN BANGLE.
REPRESENTING
THE LOTUS,
THE
National Flower of India.
ILLUSTRATION OF THIS BANGLE SENT ON APPLICATION.

ENGLAND.

GOLD ACORN BANGLE.
SCOTLAND.

GOLD THISTLE BANGLE.
IRELAND.

GOLD SHAMROCK BANGLE.

Price of each Bangle, complete, in pretty best Morocco and Velvet case, with folding doors, Rs. 60, Cash.

A new all Gold Strap and Buckle Pattern Bracelet. Very effective.
No. 381. Rs. 117, Cash.

No. 377. A neat all Gold Bracelet, Rs. 65, Cash.

No. 5012.
New Gold Horseshoe Brooch, with Blue Enamel Forget-me-Not Spray. This is a remarkably pretty Brooch.
Rs. 45, Cash.

Rs. 4, Cash.
A New Silver "Fichu" Brooch,
Gold Do. Rs. 40, Cash.
For *fichu,* lace, "cloud" or bonnet strings.
This style is much worn now.

HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
IN ORDINARY TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART ROW.
July 22, 1887.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S WINES

AT ALL HOTELS,
AT ALL STATIONS,
AT ALL RESTAURANTS.

Permit no Substitution.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1813, and in INDIA in 1842.

OF ALL RETAILERS.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions inclosing each bottle, and is perfectly safe even in the most delicate cases of female weakness.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER IS UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST LINIMENT MADE for all outward pains and permanent relief in all cases of Swellings, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted Friend of the Mechanic, Engineer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all Classes who require a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all Druggists.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY:
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

FOR SALE.

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BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

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